PRICE, 3 ANNAS

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,190—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4325	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
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				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3009	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places on the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
BOKHARA	2935	500	P. W. Case	31st July. 1890.
GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

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Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY, & Co., Calcutta.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 3rd AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 1st August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

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THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand)	per tin	Rs. 0 7
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(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6-12 per bottle.

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Whiskey made from good MALT, thoroughly cleansed from Fusel Oil and well BLENDED and MATURED, is the most

WHOLESOME SPIRIT.

Of any, and being now in such universal demand, we have made it a special object to introduce and continue such arrangements for supplies of the Brands we import, as to ensure their PERFECT condition when issued to our customers.

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The produce of one of the most renowned Districts in Scotland, is unequalled at the price for PURITY, MELLOWNESS and AROMA.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

FINE OLD VATTED.

Equal to the best French Brandy.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

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Annas 2. Post free.

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TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whiskey, "Phœnix" Brand	Qts. per doz.	27	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Glenlivet, a special blend	" "	25	0
TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet	" "	28	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish Whiskey	" "	25	0
CRABBIE'S Scotch, first quality	" "	24	0
KINAHAN'S L. L. Irish Whiskey	" "	24	0
BUSHMILL'S Irish Whiskey	" "	35	0
DANIELL CRAWFORD'S Scotch Whiskey	" "	28	0
JOHN JAMIESON'S Finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, 1 star Rs. 28, 2 stars Rs. 31, and 3 stars		34	0

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots		Rs. 100.
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Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

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IN consequence of the present favorable rates in EXCHANGE, we have great pleasure in inviting our Constituents to participate in the advantages derived therefrom.

We, therefore, beg to announce that from 1st August, we shall make a

REDUCTION OF 5 PER CENT.

In price of all goods, IN ADDITION to the discount of 10 per cent. which we at present allow to purchasers for cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

LADIES AND GENTS GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, SADDLERS AND BOOT MAKERS.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

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The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

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To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1890, at 5-45 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Follower's Coats	yards 5,250.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal of Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 12 August, '90 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 14th July, 1890.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

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MEDOWS STREET.

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HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

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PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 20 and Rs. 27, respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at fourpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,
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EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to
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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

FOR SALE.

ONE PAIR of Hick Hargreaves, High pressure condensing ENGINES, 430 I. H. P. Corliss Valve, and which can now be seen working in the Soonderdass Mill, Byculla Flats.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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NOTICES.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtaided from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himsel to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1890.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-e'ection.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Repor and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 5, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 3p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS, will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th July 1890.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business,

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1890. Agents.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on Tuesday, the 5th August next, at 5 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents,
Bombay 28th July, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter dated 3rd September, 1888.

"The liability of shareholders is limited by the Charter to the amount of their shares remaining uncalled."

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BOMBAY BRANCH

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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
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GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
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FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	64
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	300
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	553
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	795
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	165
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 nom
Mazagon Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Meherchurdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	310
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		600

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Baths	500	5	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,225
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	805
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	250	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	420
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,110
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	£1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	...	190
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Hengoll Press Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	41
Khangaum	750	100	all	...	160
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	410
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	435
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	600	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Ind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

A CORRESPONDENT who calls himself "Old Soldier" writes to the *St. James's Gazette* as follows :—Crossing St. James's Park on my way to business this morning, I picked up two notes, of which I subjoin copies. They are apparently rough drafts of proposed forms to be in future used in her Majesty's 2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards :—

"No. 1.—Colonel Maitland and the officers of the 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards request the pleasure of Private Smith's company at an inspection of kit on——at—— o'clock.—R.S.V.P."

"No. 2.—Private Smith presents his compliments to Colonel Maitland and the officers of the 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards, and regrets that, owing to a previous engagement to meet Miss Jemima Jones in the Park, he is unable to accept their kind invitation for——afternoon."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket : Civil *vs.* Military.
Cocoanut Fair, Esplanade.
Carlton Club rooms, Meeting of Rovers Football Club, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—City of Dublin (s), from Glasgow and Liverpool ; and Rome (s), Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; Arara (s), Calcutta ; and Rockcliff (s), Muscat.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Lamu, per s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 26th July, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 13,364, in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Bokhara, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 1st proximo, at 7 a. m.

FOOT-BALL.—A general meeting of the members of the Rovers' Football Club will be held in the Carlton Club Rooms, at 9 p.m.. this evening.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The east portion of a two-storied house, belonging to Suckaram Rugoonath, situated at Cathedral Street, fell in on Tuesday last. No persons were injured.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Duncan Road, respecting the death of John MacWilliams, a fitter, aged 37 years, employed in the Government Dockyard. For the past seven days he had been drinking heavily, and was found lying dead in his room on Tuesday, in a chawl, at Duncan Road. The verdict was that the death of John MacWilliams was caused by excessive drinking.

THEFT OF A FOWL.—Inspector George yesterday, charged a notorious character, named Babajee Ragoo, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a fowl, valued at 6 annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came possessed of the same. The accused before the Magistrate made a random statement, and admitted two previous convictions. Babajee Ragoo was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "ONE-ARMED" BEGGAR RUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a beggar, named Bunnoo Kussoo, was charged before Mr. Richardson, with being found begging in Apollo Street, where he created some annoyance to European ladies for a considerable length of time with his repeated solicitations for alms, complaining of having but one arm. On the police taking charge of the artful mendicant, it was found that he had his other arm, which was perfectly sound, concealed under his coat, the empty sleeve of which dangled about. His Worship sentenced Bunnoo to seven days' imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged two Cammatee women, named Shivee and Posani, before Mr. P. Ryan—Shivee with committing theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 71, the property of a woman, named Mukkoo, from her residence in Cammattipora 6th Lane, on the 14th instant, and Posani with dishonestly receiving and concealing the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. The ornaments were stolen on the date in question from under the pillow of the complainant, where she had left it on the night previous before retiring to bed. On the theft being reported to the police Shivee was arrested on suspicion, as she was a constant visitor of complainants', and she subsequently admitted the theft, and pointed out Posani from whom the whole of the ornaments were recovered. The two women, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted. Shivee was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and Posani was fined Rs.50, or one month's rigorous imprisonment in default.

COLABA NEW SCHOOL CHAPEL AND LECTURE HALL.

It will be remembered that, as reported in our columns at the time, her Excellency Lady Reay laid the foundation-stone of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church on the Colaba Causeway, on the 14th March, on the site given by Government. The whole scheme includes church and school, parsonage, and soldiers' and sailors' home. On the 16th March the ceremony of laying the foundation for the present is also to serve as a school and chapel was commenced, and those who have had occasion to go along Colaba Causeway must have noticed how rapidly and substantially the building seemed to spring into being. It is now completed, and the opening services have been arranged to be held on Sunday next, when special sermons will be preached by Rev. A. Fentiman at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and an evangelistic service conducted at 8 o'clock by Colonel F. W. Major. The opening services will be continued on Monday, when tea will be provided, at 6-30 p.m., and a public meeting held at 8 p.m., when Mr. David Gostling is to take the chair, and the meeting will be addressed by Mr. S. Tomlinson, Rev. A. Fentiman, George W. Clutterbuck, and others.

The building was designed by and carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, architects, and consists of three floors ; the body is of dark stone with Coorla pliath and Porebunder facings, nothing pretentious has been attempted for obvious reasons, but the building has an effective appearance, which is heightened and set off by the thoroughly English bay windows, which have been filled with Cathedral glass specially made in England. The chapel is a large and comfortable place and will seat about 250. On week-days the Colaba High School will be held in the same place, for whose benefit swings, horizontal bars, &c., have been provided in the play-ground. With the servants' quarters the buildings will have cost about Rs. 15,000 more than two-thirds of which have yet to be raised by public subscription, and to which, it is hoped, the opening services will materially contribute. It may be interesting to state that the Wesleyan Church commenced its operations in this City and Presidency barely three and half years ago, and now in addition to the building we have described, there is a chapel at the Victoria Gardens, another at Igatpura, while services are regularly carried on in Poona, Bhosawal, Ahmednuggar, and other places. At Colaba the soldiers' and sailors' home is a part of the philanthropic work of the church, and at Byculla a growing native Mission is under the charge of two evangelists. At Colaba there is a young but vigorous European church of civilians, besides which it is regularly attended by the Wesleyan troops and sailors of the Army and Navy.

A hearty invitation is given to sympathisers and well-wishers to attend the opening services, but as many, especially those up-country, cannot do so, we are asked to say that contributions will be very thankfully received by Rev. George W. Clutterbuck, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

THE CHILD-WIFE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The times of the *Suttee* system have gone by, and the system of widow-remarriage is slowly though steadily growing apace, for which many a child-widow blesses Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas, who, unlike many lip-reformers, has set a very noble example by practically doing what he preached, thus introducing the system of re-marriage in the Hindu community. Some sensible parents or guardians of such child-widows now appreciate the pangs which these virgin-widows have to suffer, and they have been wisely giving away their daughters in re-marriage to a suitable match. Thus it is expected that a time will come when the system of re-marriage will be fully introduced and freely taken advantage of like the first marriage. What remains to be done is to abolish the system of child-marriage, and in face of the recent case in Calcutta I think it is high time that Hindu parents should think of the future good of their children and adopt such measures as may be binding on both the parties. For this I would suggest to my fellow Aryan brothers to have a meeting of their *panchayets* in all the various sections of the Hindu community, and especially those in Gujerat, where the system under complaint is more prevalent, and pass a resolution binding all not to celebrate the marriages of their daughters not earlier than 11 years, and any infringement of the ruling of the *panchayets* to be met with a heavy fine and an ex-communication from the caste for a certain period. Such steps taken in time by the *panchayets* will go a great way to mend the matter. In certain castes it will be found impossible to make a binding of this sort, when they should wisely get their caste rules and regulations registered as is done by the Kudwa Kunbis of Nariad and the Anavla Brahmins (popularly called Desais) of the Surat zilla ; and finally the heads of all such *panchayets* of each district should meet, decide, and submit a memorial to Government, following in the footsteps of the Madras Marriage Reform Association, praying for an enhancement in the period of age from 10 to 13 in the Penal Code.—Yours, &c.,

HINDU.

Bombay, July 30.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

The *East Goftar* says :—There is a project in the air of reviving the idea of having an international exhibition in Bombay. The Corporation is to be asked to undertake it, and we have little doubt the three or four of its prominent members who are interesting themselves in the scheme will render it acceptable to the Civic Fathers. The Corporation may not directly profit by the venture. But the advantages of making Bombay for a few months a great centre of attraction to people from the country and from all parts of the world, will be great and many. The good that the city will reap from a grand international exhibition, the new outlets it may give to trade, and the industries it may revive, cannot be exactly calculated in rupees ; but if it adds to the general prosperity of Bombay, the Municipality will be so much the better for it. Without being enthusiastic over the scheme, we think that even if the Municipality were to be out of pocket, in consequence of this show, to the tune of, say, a lakh of rupees or so, the money will have been spent for a worthy object, and may in course of time be repaid many times over.

THE HOUSING OF LEPERS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is glad that the question of the treatment of homeless lepers is once more being actively taken up with a view to organising some practical action in the matter. A meeting to consider the most feasible mode of dealing with this unfortunate class of men and women, was called at the residence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, yesterday afternoon. Meanwhile it may be useful to bear in mind what Dr. Gray stated in his letter. He is quite right when he says that "an asylum which might be used by lepers simply as a lodging-house, to come and go as they pleased, would doubtless be taken advantage of by them. A hospital in which they would be detained for treatment, would probably not be much used, if at all." It is the experience of all those who have cared to inquire into the matter and ascertain the real causes which prevent the homeless leper from taking advantage of an asylum or an hospital.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—Now that Government are contemplating retirement from the management of schools and hospitals, they have become suddenly alive to the danger of keeping a leper ward in close proximity to the Sir J. J. Hospital. But we fail to see why the consciousness of the danger should have grown so abnormally keen as to induce Government to order the abolition of the leper ward, in contravention of the explicit condition on which the late Mr. Rustomji Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy contributed Rs. 80,000 towards its erection, viz. that the ward in question be maintained and kept in repair by Government as a portion of the Sir J. J. Hospital. We cannot refrain from saying that Government, in its desire to prove the necessity of providing at once for the housing of lepers and other victims of infectious diseases, has forgotten its sacred pledge to the benevolent Parsee donor, and we are afraid the consequences of closing abruptly the leper ward in question and other hospitals, against afflicted persons, cannot but be harmful to the sanitary condition of this city. If Government are anxious to create universal dissatisfaction in their attempt to shift financial burdens from their own shoulders to those of the Municipality, they cannot do it more effectually than by the adoption of their present policy, which seems to ignore with refreshing coolness all moral and equitable considerations.

THE BANQUET TO LORD REAY.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—The banquet given by the Northbrook Indian Club to Lord Reay, on the 2nd inst., was a significant event. It was a well-deserved and duly paid compliment to one who so powerfully upheld the traditional honour of British Indian administration for a period of five years. The dinner was attended by many Bombayites, too. The gathering was large and representative. The speeches delivered on the occasion were far above the average post-prandial baraugues. The chairman, Lord Northbrook, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, quoted a few extracts from the *Bombay Gazette's* review of Lord Reay's administration. "The Press of India is not less critical than that of England." This is no little compliment to the Indian press. And it ought to be the constant aim of our writers to justify the same by their impartial criticism upon all public measures. Lord Reay was again as happy and brilliant as ever in his response to the compliment paid to him by the Club, whose aims are those "with which he is in most cordial agreement." These aims are, we presume, to unite into one common homogenious whole the governing and the governed elements in the Indian Empire. The speech bristles with many interesting points to which we cannot do sufficient [illegible]

Says the [illegible] that, despite the malevolent [illegible] It is pleasing to find minimise the significance of Lord Reay's [illegible] ship could score a splendid success and get an excellent certificate of good conduct" on his return to England. The banquet of welcome given by the Northbrook Club was mostly attended by men of distinction, including H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Earl of Kimberley, and many others, and the speakers, one and all, warmly eulogised his lordship's wise and benevolent way of administering the affairs of a country whose welfare was committed to his charge. When Lord Reay was at the head of the administration, various problems of more or less complexity presented themselves for solution, and the way in which he did his part of the duty reflects credit on the tact, judgment and foresight of that distinguished ruler, and it ought to gain for him the admiration of all lovers of good and progressive government. Say what his critics may, Lord Reay has eminently succeeded in showing a bright record of his stewardship of this Presidency.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The speech of the Duke of Connaught at the banquet was, like the speaker, frank and manly. He stood up gallantly for the Bombay Army, at whose head he was during Lord Reay's administration. It is his opinion that the Bombay Army is capable of doing as much as your vaunted army of Bengal. He mentioned the Beloochees and the North-Western men, who form part of the Bombay Army, as equal to the best of troops on the Bengal side. The praise is just ; but critics who see no good whatever in the Bombay Sepoy, might say that these are foreign importations. The Bombay Army is not so useless as Sir Charles Dilke seems to think, and it is, perhaps, made to suffer so much in comparison with the Bengal Army, because the latter is directly under the Commander-in-Chief of India, and as the Commander-in-Chief of India moves in a more exalted sphere than the holders of presidential commands, he is better able to influence opinion. The Duke of Connaught's estimate of the potentialities of the Army which he commanded may be a little over-generous. But however that may be, the Army does not by any means deserve the low opinion formed of it by some critics.

The *Gujerati* discourses :—The speech in which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught acknowledged the toast that was so gracefully proposed by General Sir Arthur Hardinge at the Northbrook Club, exactly reelchoes the sentiments of all the impartial critics of Lord Reay's administration. His Royal Highness observed—"Lord Reay exercised his high office at a time of great difficulty. There were many subjects demanding his attention which probably no governor of Bombay before him ever had to deal with ; and I never met any man who so entirely sacrificed himself for what he considered to be his duties as Her Majesty's representative at Bombay." Lord Northbrook's observations were evidently based on the exhaustive and able summary that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on the very eve of Lord Reay's departure from Bombay, and we heartily endorse his Lordship's verdict that Lord Reay will hold no mean place among the distinguished roll of governors who have, fortunately for this presidency, ruled over Western India. Lord Reay's policy was throughout based on the noble principles embodied in the Queen's Proclamation, and he justly pointed out with a sense of legitimate pride and self-satisfaction that an administration conducted in harmony with those principles, never failed to arouse a feeling of genuine loyalty, gratitude and affection in the hearts of the Indian people. There are not wanting unscrupulous critics of Lord Reay who would hail with exultation a departure from those principles of rectitude and righteousness. But we hope those who are responsible for the welfare of millions of human beings will, like Lord Reay, steadfastly refuse to be led away from the right path by the seductive charms of dishonest flatterers or by the clamours of interested and influential cliques.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—Lord Northbrook's speech was, if possible, more valuable as being the testimony of not only an independent, but a peculiarly competent witness. It is evident that Lord Reay's career, however it might have been out of sympathy with the present heads of the India Office, was closely watched and admired by his Liberal friends. Our local contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has had the privilege of being the instructor of Lord Northbrook ; and following the *Gazette's* guidance, his Lordship pronounces upon Lord Reay's administration the very same verdict which the public of Bombay pronounced in their memorial meeting, namely that he filled his office "honestly, conscientiously and ably."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Rockcliff, 1,496 tons, Captain J Donovan, cleared yesterday for Muscat, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, will sail to-day for Aden, Massowa, &c, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain D Mackinlay, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Clan Macgregor, 1,926 tons, Captain G Miller, will sail to-day for Cardiff, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Roma, 1,674 tons, Captain Chas. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (28th June) with a cargo of 3,514 tons of coals. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoons off Socotra. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain John Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo, Mrs Townsend and infant and Mrs Mayhew as cabin passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon from longitude 490 to 70°, thence to Bombay moderate W S W winds and showery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles, Forbes and Co.

THE barque Sophia Joakim, which sailed from Muscat on the 21st instant, bound for Calcutta with a cargo of salt and dates, experienced very fine weather for the first few days, but on the 25th instant she encountered a very heavy gale. The main top mast, two gallant masts, and rail and rigging broke through the stress of weather. The vessel was put back from sea to Bombay harbour on Tuesday last for repairs. After repairing she will proceed on her voyage to Calcutta. The appearance of the barque, now lying opposite the Town flag-staff, gives testimony to her having met with rough weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C.McGregor	1926	Miller	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, H. Balckow.	639	McAdam	B	B and P S N Co.
,, Mobile	915	Hughes	C	B and P S N Co.
,, Sculptor	850	Cronin	D	B and P S N Co.
,, Tanjore	1402	Ratfin	E	H Cassum.
,, Atrato	2055	Gordon	P	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Stella	5428	Partridge	Q	C Eduji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
,, Bokhara	1696	Case	2	P and O S N Co.
,, Po	1531	Barborro	3	N G Italisno.
,, Bormida	1499	Gavaggo	4	N G Italiana.
,, Rome	2420	Adamson	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Cole	6	P & O S N Co.
,, Thicbe	1818	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co.
,, W. Hall	2090	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Swordsman	719	Detlefsen	16	Ebjee Sewjee
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 Iona Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	City of Dublin (s)	Campbell	Glasgow & Liverpool
	Roma (s)	Taylor	Newcastle, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Arara (s)	Mackinlay	Calcutta.
	Rockcliff (s)	Donovan	Muscat.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Putiala, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Bormida, for China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Mobile, Hughss, Aden, Massowa, &c.
,, Clan Macgregor, Miller, Cardiff.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
25 Rewa s.....Mann.....London, June 20.
County of Inverness ship.....Young.....Liverpool, April 15.
26 Chanda s.....Henderson..Moulmein, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Steamers Byculla, Coconada and Shahzada, Schooner Curlew.
July 26.—Steamers Nizam, Rampoora, and steamer (numbers undistinguishable) and ship Yarkand.

MADRAS.

July.
26 Cha[illegible]
DEPARTURE.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—120 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 280 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund ; 312 cwts coir-yarn, A Mahadew.

Yorkshire s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 158 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadew ; 212 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Rome—s 10 bales skin, H S H Jan Mamed ; 13 cwts gum, and 3½ cwts fishmaws, H M Jewraz, ; 19 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co ; 50 cwts gum, S H Mantri ; 1 bundle woolen carpet, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 5 cases rumputree and 8 cases nutmegs, B Sajeen ; 5 cwts ivory, E Passianee and Co ; 8½ cwts fishmaws, R Tersey ; 16 bales skin, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—950 cwts copra, E Thawur ; 800 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy ; 504 cwts copra, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thiebe s—800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 1 bale carpets woollen, Bomonjee Eduljee ; 3 cases whitestone, M A Sumsoodin and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Stella s—30,000 bales wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—1 box silver coins, B Cursetjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa s—120 bales cotton, R Luckmidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—5 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram ; 66 cwts khismiss, &c., M Dawoodbhoy ; 52 cwts jurdaloo and 225 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram ; 40 cwts jerdalloo, A Joosub ; 100 bales twist, K S Woonwalla and Co.

Bokhara s—20 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee ; 20 chests opium, D P Marker ; 9 chests opium, B M Capadia ; 18 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 9 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 1 chest opium, R Narayendas ; 42 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 4 cwts ivory, C Ebram ; 36 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 7½ cwts ivory, &c., H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 36 chests opium, C Ebram ; 21 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 5 chests opium, C M Bhesania and Co ; 16½ chests opium, P F Talati ; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 45 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 2½ cwts horns, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 22½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 36 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, Hajee A Esmall and Co ; 650 bales twist, E. Noordin and Co ; 510 bales twist, Cursetjee C Bomonjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, Bomonjee and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co ; 500 bales twist, S. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—460 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 230 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Bokhara s—34½ chests opium, Tata and Co , 40 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 74 chests opium, C Ebram ; 40½ chests opium, N J Abraham ; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 42 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 38 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, G Hill and Co ; 575 bales twist, John Campbell and Co ; 393 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Bormida s—250 bales twist, John, Campbell and Co.

MR. BALFOUR'S article in the *North American Review*, in which he replies to Mr. Parnell's previous article on the Irish Land Question, is, says the *Daily News*, strongly marked by that asperity of manner with which the House of Commons is familiar. Mr. Parnell and his friends, the people of the United States are told, "form a political party violent in their designs to the verge of treason, unscrupulous in their methods beyond the limits of legality" ; a party whose eloquence, energy, and determination "have been steadily and unswervingly employed, not for the purpose of settling the political controversy on a permanent basis, but for the purpose of embittering it in the interests of a political revolution." Mr. Balfour concludes by a warning that if this beneficent measure be rejected, Great Britain is not likely to propose it again.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Wilson, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal, 2nd Durham L I, on privilage leave, from Quetta.
Rusbridger, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Queen's Regt, on duty, from Umballa.
Cayley, Captain, 2nd W York Regt, on duty, from Dagshai.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 30.

Wilson, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 31st July, 1890.

1. A Regimental Board composed as under will assemble at Head-Quarters this day, at 10 a.m. :—
President.—Major R. S. Brown.
Members.—Captain and Adjutant T. W. C. Leathem, and Captain G. Lund.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company :—No. 2889 Vol. J. De Lange, and No. 2890 Vol. S. Vernede.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3. There will be drill with swords for rec

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not Exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d'Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

OPENING SERVICES.—SUNDAY, August 3rd, of Colaba Wesleyan Methodist School Chapel and Lecture Hall, Revd. A. FENTIMAN, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., Colonel F. W. Major, 8 p.m. MONDAY August 4th Tea 6·30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1, children 8 annas. 8 p.m. Public Meeting, Chair to be taken by David Gostling, Esq., F. R. I., B.A. Addresses by S. Tomlinson, Esq., Ex. Engineer, Municipality; George W. Clutterbuck and others.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Most conveniently situated in the centre, being in close proximity to the Shipping, Mercantile and other Offices and the Apollo Bunder. Terms Moderate.

MAGIC LANTERNS.—Latest, with 4-inch Condensing Lenses, with a large variety of Slides of interest. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROWING BOAT WANTED, length 25 feet, beam 5 feet draught 6 inches 5 oars should be copper fastened. Apply "K." care of this paper.

WANTED PUPILS, who desire to German, French or Italian in 6 six months on reasonable terms. Apply "H. H." care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent and an experienced CARDING MASTER, one experienced in Revolving Flat Cards preferred. Really competent man will have favourable terms. Apply with copies of testimonials to "X.," care of this paper.

SALESMAN WANTED, to travel up-country, to push the sale of Woollen Goods. Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 50 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NEW PREMISES of COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for Boys and Girls now complete. A perfect educational establishment. Play Ground, Gymnastics. Headmaster, Two Mistresses. Pupils for present term now admitted.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONSIDERATIONS.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

AIR GUNS of all kinds from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort. Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

18, MARINE STREET.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.

AURAL SURGEON.

LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT

AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,

LONDON.

Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,

Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

SILVER, still moving upward, was ⅛d. higher in London yesterday at 50⅛d. per oz. according to Reuter's financial telegram of last evening; and we learn through private channels that the price of the metal, for September delivery, was ⅛d. above that quotation, at 50⅜d. per oz. Rates for Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged at 81⅛ for Fours and 82½ for 4½ per cents. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 96⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. Further extra allotments of Council Bills were made yesterday, say 1½ lakh on Bombay, and 4 lakhs on Calcutta, at the previous day's rate of 1s. 7 7-32d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 92⅜; Exchange in London was unaltered at fcs. 25·27½.

No change is reported in General Produce on any line. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday; Surats quiet; but the effect of the high rate which Mid.-American has now reached at its present quotation of 6 11-16d. is shown in the curtailment of business; yesterday's sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. With the exception of a decline of ⅛d. in the price of "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevelly, all spot quotations came unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, at 6⅝d. in the nearest, and 5 53-64d. in the most distant.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady, and the only change in prices of staple goods reported by Reuter is an advance of ⅛d. in 7lbs. and 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings; but the price of 40s. Mule Twist is put up ⅛d. at 10d. per lb.

A further advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of spot Cotton in New York yesterday, at 12 7-16 per oz. Futures were unchanged for September, but for August they were 3 points higher, at 12·06.

Here, the tone of the market keeps quiet, and Sales have become very small again, to-day's purchases being put down at about 700 bales, of which nearly half was Dhulia, at Rs. 165-9 per candy, and the balance Khangaum, at Rs. 179; Barsee, at Rs. 196½; and Hingunghat at Rs. 190-1 per candy. Prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT.—A firm feeling prevails in this market, and previous rates are maintained; but enquiry from exporters has been slack to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired.

SEEDS, on the other hand, are quiet and generally neglected by shippers, hardly any fresh transactions having been reported to-day; but we make no further change in quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were confined to

Cotton	622	bales.
Wheat	7,723	cwt.
Linseed	544	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Inchmarlo (s), for August loading, has been fixed for Dunkirk at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further rise in Silver, opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. on last evening's quotations, both for Bank and Private Paper, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, with forward rates decidedly strong, at 1s. 7⅞d. for Bank Demand for October delivery, and Telegraphic at 1s. 7 11-32d., for January transfer; but not much business has been reported on any line. We quote at closing for the Cocoanut holiday to-morrow :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	2·06	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The July settlement passed off very quetly, yesterday's price of 102 7-16, with buyers thereat, for Fours, for cash, having ruled all day, with the August account also unchanged at 102⅜; though at closing 1-16 per cent. higher was named for Money. 104¼ is still the nominal price of the other Paper.

SHARES.—On the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip there has been nothing fresh doing to-day, and the only change in our quotations is an advance of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill; but the market may be called steady, though quiet, at previous rates. In miscellaneous shares Badham Pile are Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 125; Bombay Ice are Re. 1 dearer, at Rs. 96; Treacher and Co's are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 110 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅛
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Perim-Suakim cable right.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi at 7-30 a.m. on the 31st inst.

Owing to the revolution at Buenos Ayres delivery of telegrams reported impracticable.

Mail leaves Auckland for Friendly Islands and Samoa at 4 p.m. Thursday 31st.

A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 2nd August.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

With effect from 1st August the Tariff per word in telegrams between India west of Chittagong and Europe will be reduced to Rs. 2·8 via Suez and Teheran and Rs. 2·4 via Turkey. Press messages from India and Burma to the United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran thirteen annas per word.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	8	...	1	48
Teheran	30	2	52	...	17
Suez	30	2	40	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	24	...	8
" Kurrachee	...	27	...	4
" Madras	...	23	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 29.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·7

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY—July 30, Eduljl Rustomji Mody, aged 63, Funeral this morning at 9 o'clock at his residence, No. 63, Mint Road, Mody Bay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATSON—July 29, at Kandawgyee House, Rangoon, the wife of Walter W G Beatson, of a son.
GAHAN—July 22, at Bellary, the wife of F W Gahan, of a daughter.
WATTS—July 25, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of G K Watts, Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—BIRCH—July 26, at St John's Church, Monghyr, by the Rev Sydney Scott, George Francis Miller, of Kalimpong, to Kathleen, eldest daughter of J Briscoe Birch.
WEBB—WHYMPER—July 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Murree, Algernon Edward Webb, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, son of Colonel R F Webb, to Annette, daughter of H Whymper, Esq, C I E.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—July 26, at Calcutta, after a long illness, Charlotte Clementina, wife of C G Bolton, *Exchange Gazette*, aged 57 years.
JOHNSON—July 25, at Benares, Algernon Donald, the infant son of F Godschall Johnson, Esq, (late XIth Hussars), aged 3 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

THE report of the Uncovenanted Service Committee will be regarded by the service at large as on the whole fairly satisfying their expectations, and as justifying the advice which Mr. H. S. King gave them to accept the decision of the Committee without waiting until further evidence had been laid before them. The important point is that the Committee have recognized the reasonableness of the demands of the service for a readjustment of the rate at which pensions are paid, and that therefore recommend that a minimum rate should be guaranteed by Government, this rate being fixed at one and ninepence. Seeing that at the time at which the agitation was strongest the rupee was at little more than one and fourpence, this will be regarded by most people in and out of the service as a fair compromise of a claim which was admitted to have no strictly legal basis, and in the settlement of which the principle of give and take would have to be recognized. The rate suggested is less than the old par value, it is true; but it is more than the rate which it is understood the India Office were willing to concede two years ago, and which the service in India were as unwilling to accept. The service have doubtless to thank the improved prospects of the rupee for the better terms that are now offered them; they will all the same look upon the recommendation of the Committee as justifying the reluctance to accept a one and eightpenny rate which they showed two years ago. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the rate of furlough pay are not, as they are summarized, quite consistent. They think that furlough pay should not be higher than the official rate, but at the same time they draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the obstacles which too low a rate of payment while on leave places in the way of officers taking furlough.

It seems to us that the Committee in regard to this matter have left the Secretary of State to solve a problem for which they themselves ought to have prepared a solution. The practical result of disadvantageous furlough allowances is admittedly serious. Two of the earlier witnesses before the Committee—Mr. Hynes and Mr. Rivett-Carnac—showed that the effect was to keep men at their posts when they ought, for health's sake, to leave. It cannot be that concerns the public even more than it concerns the individual officer. The efficiency of the public service depends upon the Uncovenanted European taking leave at sufficiently frequent intervals to keep him in health, and it is therefore against public policy to place furlough allowances on such a basis as to compel a weary man who needs rest and the recuperative influences of a voyage home to make him efficient for the service that he is paid to perform. There is no part of the report which claims the serious attention of the Secretary of State more than that which deals with this question of furlough allowances. We put in no *ad misericordiam* appeal to the Secretary of State in the interests of poor men needing rest and change of climate. We only say that if they are worthy of their hire—if it is an advantage to the State to have Europeans in any particular branch or grade of the public service—there is no economy in making it a condition of their taking furlough that they shall sacrifice more than they can afford to lose, so that they are compelled to continue working when their powers are diminished for want of rest and change. The hardship of the case may be set aside for the moment; but the impolicy—even the wastefulness—of it claims serious attention. The recommendation that the age at which service shall count towards pension shall be put back from twenty-two to twenty will be regarded with satisfaction here, though it is perhaps not one of the greatest of the grievances of the service that the rules should discourage commencement of service at too early an age. It would be of more advantage, we think, if the service were to be curtailed at the other end—that is to say if the length of service qualifying for full pension were to be reduced from thirty years exclusive of furlough to twenty-five years or thereabouts. The point, however, is one which there would be small advantage in contesting, for the recommendation of the Committee will go farther than the strongest arguments that could now be advanced in favour of an alternative course. The Committee appear disposed to leave it to the Secretary of State to determine how far the principle should be applied; but they are only logical in urging that some portion of an officer's furlough should count towards pension. They are logical, because if it be once admitted that it is not for a man's pleasure, but in order to make him a more efficient instrument, that Government give holidays to an employé, it is only reasonable that they should not attach undue penalties upon furlough. The right view of the matter is that it is to the interest of the public service as well as to the interest of the public servant that he should have as much furlough as is necessary for him, and the essential purpose of the furlough system is defeated if the over-wrought servant of Government is told not only that his furlough half-pay shall be in currency which may any day be seriously depreciated, but that every month's leave which he takes will put off the day when he will be entitled to retire on a reasonable pension. The matter is put into concrete form in a passage in the evidence of Mr. Hynes. "I have been in the service twenty-two years," he said, "and the only time I have taken leave is on this occasion," and apparently he would not have taken leave now but for malarial fever contracted on service in the Chin-Lushai expedition. As it was, the whole of the time which he had spent on sick leave—his sickness having been contracted on duty—is lost so far as his qualifying for pension is concerned. This certainly is typical of the cases which claim the special consideration of the Secretary of State on the Committee's recommendation. Whatever may be said about furlough counting towards service for pension, every day of sick leave contracted under circumstances such as those under which Mr. Hynes was invalided ought to count. As to ordinary furlough, why should not the time counted be proportionate to the rate of pay drawn during furlough, that is to say, if half-pay is drawn, would it not be fair to count half furlough towards pensionable service? Whatever the right solution to this part of the problem may be, we trust that the Secretary of State will recognize the policy as well as the equity of removing, or at any rate greatly reducing, the penalties on furlough which the present rules impose upon Uncovenanted officers. The recommendation that there should be no distinction in furlough and pension rules between Europeans and Natives is unexceptionable, but it will need to be applied rather in the spirit than in the letter. The native official can take frequent leave in a climate which is as recuperative for him as the air of England is for the Englishman. He needs no journey beyond seas to refresh and invigorate him. Some recent incidents in Western India, indeed, have warned him that if he ventures upon so daring an experiment a severe and revolting penalty may be imposed upon him. The short and frequent leave which is accessible and sufficient for a native officer is neither accessible nor suitable for a European, and the pension which would mean affluence for the one might mean—especially in the absence of safeguards against loss by exchange—indigence for the other. We ask for no favour or privilege for the European servant of the Government as against the Native. We ask only for equality of conditions between the two classes, and equality in fact might be disturbed by a strict equality in form. It is not likely that this distinction has been lost sight of by the Committee; if it has it will be necessary that the attention of the Secretary of State should be called to the risk of injustice that would attend upon an inelastic and purely formal application of the principle which the Committee have laid down. As to the report as a whole, although it does not meet the whole of the claims that have been put forward during the agitation of the past few years, it goes a long way in that direction. To Mr. Henry S. King the thanks of every Uncovenanted servant in India are due for the successful issue of the work which he has championed with such energy, such wisdom, and such disinterestedness. His services have been invaluable, and by this generation of Government servants at all events, they will never be forgotten.

IT has been a symptom of the flagrant insincerity with which the agitation against the opium trade is carried on, that the consciences of the agitators have been moved only by that part of the trade which brings in revenue to the Indian Government, and which spares Government the necessity of levying additional taxation upon the food of the Indian ryot. The increasing production of opium in China itself has never been an offence to the anti-opium party, inasmuch as any condemnation of this would necessitate an abandonment of the conventional argument that the Indian Government are forcing a poisonous drug upon an unwilling people. The truth, which is more widely known than propagated, is once more brought to light by an Imperial decree which, we learn from a Shanghai paper, was issued at Pekin a few weeks since in answer to a memorial from the Board of Revenue. The memorial prayed that an increased duty be levied on native opium, of which, it was stated, immense quantities are annually produced in China. No sooner had the memorial been sanctioned than all sorts of difficulties were put in the way of levying the tax. The Viceroys and Provincial Governors—who have for years past been known to wink at breaches of the prohibition of opium culture, and many of them to be personally interested in the illicit traffic—represented the impossibility of getting a proper return of the production of native opium and of the districts to which it is sent. However, a pretence was made at collecting the increased duty, but in many cases the officials who did so entered only a small portion of it in their books. The rest they entered in their pockets, and then cheated the Government of revenue which the Government could the less afford to part with as it had been derived from a traffic which it pretends to have prohibited. There is a certain ingenuousness in the attempt of the Chinese central authorities to make vice pay toll to virtue. Opium, they say, is a horrible thing, and therefore it must be made to contribute liberally to our treasury. Our anti-opium neighbours do not seem to object to that; what they deem to be an organized national unrighteousness is to make it contribute to the Indian treasury, which means to the relief of the necessities of one of the poorest communities in the world. However, the Chinese Government are determined to make another effort to be more honest than the Anti-Opium Society. The provincial authorities have been instructed to find out where the opium is grown in their districts; how much is produced, the price paid for it, and then to take the necessary steps to levy the proper duty on it, and send in their reports at once. Three months are given to the officials in which to devise a proper method to collect the duty on the native-grown opium. No one who knows anything of the ways of Chinese local officials believes that the order will have any effect. But it has its place in the opium controversy, and reminds us once more that the hackneyed argument against the opium trade is insincere and out of harmony with the facts, the chief amongst which is the fact that such Chinese objection as there is to the Indian opium traffic is not a moral objection, but one based on selfish commercial interest. If anything were needed to prove that it would be found in the terms of the Imperial order to the district officials, which enjoins them "to search diligently into this subject, so that Chinese money may be kept in the country instead of sending it out to buy opium in other countries, and benefiting other people." These words may be commended to the special notice of the anti-opium agitators.

IT has been pointed out to us that the paragraph from *Truth* which we quoted the other day *apropos* of the Duke of Connaught's nomination to a Knight Commandership of the Bath, is only another illustration of Mr. Labouchere's manner of carping at the Crown and its exercise of the prerogative. Mr. Labouchere finds it exceedingly difficult to understand why the Duke of Connaught, being already a K. G., should not have been made a G.C.B. But it would not have been at all difficult to understand if Mr. Labouchere had not got into the habit of looking with a clouded eye at matters of this sort. The step in the Order of the Bath which was given to our late Commander-in-Chief was given him in recognition of his military services. He was a Companion of the Bath already, not in virtue of his being a prince of the blood, but in virtue of his army service, and it was in his military capacity that the step was given him. Had two steps been given him at once, there would have been some reason for a paragraph in *Truth*. But the practical good sense which guides the Queen in these matters saved her Majesty from the temptation to raise a general officer *per saltum* from the third to the first grade of the Order of the Bath. If ever there was little occasion for Mr. Labouchere to intervene it was here.

THE report that Father Bernard Vaughan, of the Society of Jesus, is to be made Archbishop of Bombay, which was current in England during the week before the mail left, is, we hear, regarded as credible in circles likely to be well-informed. Few nominations that could be made would be received with greater favour, for Father Vaughan, while possessing his full share of the talent with which his family is so richly endowed, is one of the most genial of men, and possesses in a high degree the qualities which made the late Archbishop of Bombay so popular in all classes of society.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Bombay Swimming Club to become the Patron of the Society.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending the 27th July, in the Vehar Lake, was 7 inches 38 cents, as against 1 inch 75 cents, in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 59 inches 78 cents, as against 62 inches 46 cents, last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 19 feet 65 cents, and at the end of the week 21 feet 80 cents. At the same date a year ago, it was 24 feet 45 cents, at the beginning of the week, and 24 feet 65 cents, at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 8 inches 51 cents, and at the same dato last year 1 inch 39 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 68 inches 95 cents, or 95 cents less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 50 feet 34 cents, or 6 feet 30 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 54 feet 59 cents, or 2 feet 60 cents less than last year.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Saheb of Bhavn[illegible] has been elected a life-member of the Bomb[illegible] Society.

THE appeal filed by Heerabai and [illegible] from a decision of the Chief Presidency [illegible] who acquitted Inspector Framjee [illegible] and others of a charge of assault and cr[illegible] pass, and discharged them, was heard [illegible] Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Can[illegible] High Court yesterday. Their lordshi[illegible] hearing Mr. Inverarity for the appellants, re[illegible] that ordinarily the Court did not interfe[illegible] an order of acquittal in the exercise o[illegible] revisional jurisdiction, because an appeal would always be made by the local Government against such an order under section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and it was open to the complainants to move the Government, if so advised, to appeal against the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order. Their lordships thought that in the circumstances of the case, which was a summons case, they ought not, however, to interfere on the complainants' application, which was accordingly rejected.

IMMEDIATELY after the return of Signor Arrigo circulars were sent to all the banks in Italy indicating the series and numbers of the bank-notes paid in ransom. Last week at the Bank of Sicily a bank-note for a thousand francs was presented with one of the numbers indicated, together with others that had been sent to the bank in Cattanisetta from the National Bank. It is hoped that the end has been now seized of a clue which will lead to the exposure of the parties concerned in the capture of Arrigo.

THE Pauline Chapel in the Vatican, restored and provided with an organ, has become a parish church, and is to be furnished with a baptismal font for baptising those born in the Palace, where no less than 1,500 persons constantly reside. This year's medal for the Pauline Festival has on one side the effigy of Leo XIII. and the number of the years of his pontificate, and on the other a symbol of his "imprisonment."

IN a salt mine near Hermannstadt, in Hungary, which for many years had been full of water, and was visited by tourists on account of its great depth and its repeating echo, a recent heavy rainfall raised the water to an extraordinary height. On Thursday, 3rd July, says a Vienna correspondent, a number of dead bodies appeared on the surface, and on Friday they were taken out with considerable danger to those who undertook the task. They were found to be the bodies of Hungarian Honveds, three hundred of whom fell in the battle of Viz Akna, on the 4th of February, 1849, and instead of being buried, were thrown into the salt lake of the mine. The bodies are so well preserved that the wounds which caused death may still be seen quite plainly. Two of the bodies are headless.

THE *bona fide* traveller in Norway appears to suffer occasional inconvenience from the stringency of the local liquor laws. Mr. Beyer, in his *Weekly News*, published at Bergen, has invited English tourists to speak their minds on this subject, and the result is a rather extensive correspondence. One gentleman, who signs with the inappropriate name of "Waters," writes from Vossevangen to tell how his party of English tourists discussed the matter, and agreed that a glass of "whiskey toddy all round" would have tended to promote the festivity of their gathering, but even this confessed indulger in "night-caps," acknowledges that the Norwegian Legislature cannot be expected to make special exceptions on his behalf. Another thinks that "inability to obtain a glass of spirits in an hotel would scarcely deter any but an inveterate drunkard from planning a summer tour in Norway;" while "J. E. B.," who dates from Odde, suggests that those who, like himself, take an occasional glass of spirits and water, should carry a supply with them.

"FROM a private and official source, I learn," writes an Odessa correspondent, "that there was not a little quiet jubilation in Russian Ministerial circles at the Prisons Congress breaking up without any mention of Siberia having been made. The extraordinary and imperial *éclat* lent to the doings of the Congress appears to have been arranged by M. Galkin Vraskoi, who succeeded in throwing a spell over the foreign delegates, and in closing their mouths on the most burning question of modern penology. It is rumoured that M. Vraskoi is to be rewarded and decorated. Russian officials themselves express their surprise that neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Randall, the British and American representatives, raised the question of the notorious prison abuses existing in the Siberian penal settlements."

WHEN the Municipality of Paris the other day determined to give to the Rue de Laval the sonorous name of a popular composer, the inhabitants stood fast for the old appellation, and placarded their house-fronts with the inscription "Ici, Rue de Laval." They have since been compelled to submit; but the inhabitants of Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania, are made of sterner stuff, and they have risen in revolt against the United States postal authorities, who, without considering their feelings, have bestowed upon that town the name of "Quay." The ultimatum of the Johnsonburgers is simple. It is Johnsonburger nothing. Accordingly, the local newspaper places the old name at its masthead, and business men in their advertisements have become prodigal in the use of the cherished designation. Elk County, in which Johnsonburg is situated, has, it is admitted, "some not very euphonious post-office names" as Brandy Camp, Dry Sawmill, Dahoga, Instanter, and Daguschonda. But the people of the valley of the Clarion draw the line at Quay.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE INQUIRY.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The report of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service has been sent in.

The Committee reports in favour of one shilling and nine pence being fixed as the minimum exchange value of the rupee in the payment of pensions to servants retiring to England.

[The following telegram bearing out the purport of our own correspondent's message in all but one particular, was yesterday received by Messrs. King, King and Co. from Mr. Henry S. King, M. P. :—"The Uncovenanted Service Committee recognise that the depreciated rupee demands a readjusted rate for paying pensions. They consider the minimum should be 1s. 9d., guaranteed by Government. They recommend no distinction in furlough and pension rules between Europeans and Natives. A certain amount of furlough should always count for pension ; and they recommend that pensionable service should commence at the age of twenty ; that furlough pay should not be payable at a higher than the official rate, but the Committee desire to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the obstacle a too-low rate places against officers taking furlough. They recommend the adoption of simplified pay and furlough rules, and consider that the above recommendations cover the Engineers' claims."]

SIR THARIA TOPAN'S KNIGHTHOOD.

The issue of letters patent of Sir Tharia Topan's Knighthood is notified in the London *Gazette*.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Hamley, M.P., K.C.B., is promoted General.

Lieute nant-Colonal Maclaverty, late Madras Artillery, is promoted Colonel.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

RESTORATION OF ORDER.

An official notification has been issued by Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that advices have been received [illegible] Buenos Ayres announcing the triumph of [illegible] vernment, and that the rebellion has been [illegible] y quelled.

LATER.

[illegible] utinous leaders have been overthrown ; [illegible] recovered and returned to the Arsenal. [illegible] rebell ious naval officers have been dismissed [illegible] ervice.

[illegible] t is further stated that the troops have now returned to quarters, and the city and country generally are again quiet.

LONDON, JULY 30.

A Buenos Ayres telegram to the *Times* confirms the statement that the Argentine revolution is at an end.

LATER.

A general amnesty has been declared in the Argentine Republic.

THE DUNLO DIVORCE CASE.

Judgment in the Dunlo divorce case was given to-day, when a verdict in favour of the respondent was pronounced, the petition being dismissed.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 30.

A terrible colliery explosion has occurred to-day at St. Ettienne, in which a hundred and twenty miners are reported to have lost their lives.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 30.

The new Russian Anti-Jewish laws involve the expulsion from Russian territory of not less than a million Jews.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Surgeon-General Sir John Campbell Brown, K.C.B., Bengal Retired List, died yesterday at Edinburgh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The report of the Select Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service urges that owing to the fall in exchange the mode of reckoning pensions be reconsidered and is in favor of paying civilians, resident in Great Britain, at a minimum rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee.

The report also advocates an alteration of the pension and leave rules by allowing a certain number of years' furlough to count as service for pension, and proposes that pensionable service shall count from the age of twenty instead of twenty-two.

CRICKET : AUSTRALIANS *VS.* KENT.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the cricket match Australians *vs.* Kent the latter were defeated by nine wickets.

RESUMPTION OF DUTY BY THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Welsh colliers and dock-labourers have resumed work, pending the settlement of their grievances.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

CHANGES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

PARIS, JULY 29.

The *Temps* states that a settlement has been effected at Buenos Ayres.

M. Celman has resigned and M. Pellegrini has been appointed President in his place.

Quiet has now been restored at Buenos Ayres.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Sir George Greaves left to-day for Deolali on an inspection tour, accompanied by General Knowles, Colonel Hogg, and Major Spratt. His Excellency returns on Friday, stopping at Khandalla to inspect the barracks.

CAPTAIN COOPER.

Captain Cooper of the Royal Fusiliers, proceeds to England on leave immediately.

A CASE OF PLAGIARISM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The case of Messrs. Macmillan and Company *vs.* Shoresh Chunder Deb, came on for hearing to-day at the High Court. The plaintiffs sued for an injunction to restrain the defendant from publishing and selling certain portions of a book, called "Palgrave's Golden Tr easury of English Lyrics," prescribed as a text-bo ok by the Bombay and Calcutta Universities for the B. A. Examination, which has been successfully launched for the past thirty years. The defendant reproduced the fourth part of the lyr ics in their entirety, together with commentaries on them, and without any acknowledgment as to the source from which it was derived. There are variations, however, which consist of poems being arranged chronologically and changed in punctua tion, and naming the book "Short Selections of Poe ms." The defendant, it is alleged, undersold the p laintiffs. In Bombay alone 300 copies were sold. The counsel for the defendant raised the following issues :—First, whether the plaintiffs are owners of the copyright, if any ; second, is the entry in the book's register a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the statute, so as to enable the plaintiff to maintain this suit ; third, has the defendant infringed the plaintiff's copyright? Defendant urges that the plaintiff's claim is bound by limitation, and denies copying from Palgrave, but admits other contentions, among which is that he copied largely from authors for the last thirty years.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

French mail steamer Sydney, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 30.

H. M. S. Reindeer left for Rangoon.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandravandas, Jamsedji Kharhedji Kama, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji, Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Knight, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' BILL.

A discussion on this subject was held in private ; but a motion by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, to the effect that the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Municipal Servants' Bill be adopted, and the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof, was carried, against an amendment proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra, in the absence of Mr. P. M. Mehta to the effect that in the opinion of the Corporation the Bill should be limited to legislation for (1) authorising the Corporation to frame bye-laws, like the old ones, on the subject; and (2) punishing combinations for strikes, and the instigation and abetment thereof.

PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE AT CHARNI ROAD.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved "That the Government be respectfully asked to explain why the request of this Corporation made last year to direct the B. B. and C. I Railway for the erection of a footbridge at the Charni Road level crossing in continuation of Thakurdwar Road has not yet received any attention, and also to expedite the construction of the bridge in view of the heavy and increasing traffic of foot-passengers along that crossing." He considered, he said, that as nothing had been heard from Government about their appeal, Government were inclined to look very lightly upon the safety of the public, who frequented the Kennedy Sea Face, particularly on public holidays. Speaking of the dang r of the narrow footway across the railway, he said the danger was increasing every day. On the day of the eclipse he had taken the trouble to try and count the people who passed, but he had to confess he had utterly failed. On that great day of the eclipse he was certain some two hundred people passed and repassed that gate every minute. It was utterly impossible to count the multitude that passed through that level crossing. If any one doubted him, let him go to the Cocoanut Fair, and he would be sure to recognise the great danger to public life that existed there, and was allowed to exist there with impunity to an almost scandalous extent, and where trains passed to the number of almost fifty a day. He ho ped Government did not attach such very slight importance to the subject as their silence caused one to believe.

Mr. Byramjee Suntook seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said he thought that motion would be rejected in one moment when he explained to them how the matter stood. Instead of Government taking no notice of their President's letter ; instead of Government requiring to be aroused to a sense of its duty ; instead of Government neglecting the appeal of the Corporation, he was pleased to say Government had not only done everything the Corporation wished in the matter, but a great deal more than Mr. Kabraji asked for. Instead of one overbridge Government had directed that three overbridges for railways should be constructed. Indeed he had never known Government to push through so quickly or so energetically anything on the representation of the Corporation. Government appointed a committee to take the necessary measures along with the Municipal Commissioner, and asked the Corporation to place on the Committee one of their representatives, and he (Dr. Blaney) was the one selected, on the motion of Mr. Kabraji himself. Sir Frank Forbes Adam was chairman of the Committee, and the business of the Committee was completed before he left for England. Since the report of the Committee had been sent in Government had passed a resolution, which he would now read—It ran as follows :—"Bombay Castle, 23rd May, 1890, *Resolution*.—The report is accepted, and H. E. the Governor in Council has to thank the chairman and members of the Committee for their labour in its preparation. (2) The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, should be directed to prepare, after consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive, Engineer Presidency, the necessary plans of the land to be acquired or reserved for the several bridges recommended by the Committee, the width provided for bridges in each case being stated, and the agents of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies should be requested to submit estimates for the construction of the following bridges :—(*a*) At the Marine Lines, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, (*b*) at Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Great Indian Peninsula, Railway. (*c*) at Carroll Road, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. (3) The Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company should also be requested to submit comparative estimates for foot overbridges and subways at the following places :—(*a*) Near the Hindu Burning Ghat ; (*b*) north of the Marine Lines Station ; (*c*)," —here was which Mr. Kabraji spoke of—"south of Charni Road level crossing. The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, should likewise be asked to favour Government with the same information for a bridge or subway between Parel Road and Chinchpoogli station." The Government having done that, and having done it in the quickest time it was possible for such an undertaking he thought Mr. Kabraji's motion would be rejected unanimously. (Cries of "Withdraw.") For himself he could not see the necessity of it. He thought Government had treated the Corporation very fairly, and the public of Bombay very fairly also, that they were entitled to their best thanks instead of a notice like Mr. Kabraji's being brought forward.

Mr. Kabraji explained that he had been in utter ignorance of any action having been taken by Government in the matter ; but after Dr. Blaney's explanation he begged to withdraw his motion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday, the 4th prox., at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

If all else were wanting, the hearty applause which greeted every number must have assured Mr. Nixon, the conductor, and all who followed his baton, that the recital of "The Woman of Samaria" on Tuesday evening was appreciated, and that the second concert of the season was a success. The appearances of the Bombay Philharmonic Society in the Town Hall may be few and far between, but Mr. Nixon never risks failure by submitting anything to the approval of the public before it has been thoroughly rehearsed, and if a work may sometimes be produced without that completeness due to an adequate rendering of the composer's meaning, it is not his fault. He makes the most of the resources at his command. The Bombay public know that well, and when a concert is announced to be given by the Philharmonic Society, they expect something of a treat. Therefore, although the weather on Tuesday night could not have been of a more unfavourable description, a large audience assembled to hear Sir Sterndale Bennett's charming cantata. It has frequently gratified us to say of a Philharmonic concert that it was "better than the last," and if we cannot without flattery say that of Tuesday evening's performance, it was in some respects as good as any we have yet heard. One question might be asked,—What has become of the admirable orchestra which was attached to the Society on the last few occasions ? It must be admitted it is rather a bold thing to attempt a piece like "The Woman of Samaria" with only an organ, however capably it may be played, to depend on for accompaniment, and it is rather hard on the composer, too, for it is impossible to get an idea of the elaborate yet lucid orchestration, or from pipes to receive a proper impression of what is meant for strings. But of course it is not always easy to get together a party of amateur musicians, able and willing to give the time necessary for rehearsals, particularly at a time when Bombay has almost half emptied itself into Poona, where the gay season is at its height ; and therefore if the Society were to wait for aid from an orchestra, the probability is we should have to do without some of the few oratorio recitals we have. Therefore, the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society are to be thanked for coming forward, and attempting a work like "The Woman of Samaria," and with such a disadvantage to contend against, they are to be congratulated on coming out of the ordeal so well as they did. They have in turn much to thank Mr. G. R. Johnston for, who performed the accompaniments on the organ, brought out with no ordinary skill, by a judicious and masterly manipulation of the stops, the most of the effects meant to be conveyed by the various instruments to which the music is set. His was undoubtedly the most exacting part of all.

Though there is nothing of any great difficulty to be surmounted in the choruses, the massive character of the music in some places, and the grave religious feeling at others, require more care bestowed on them at rehearsal, and much more attention to phrasing than Sir William Sterndale Bennett's lighter work, "The May Queen" does. But no fault could ever be found with Mr. Nixon's choir of perfectly trained executants for lack of appreciation of light and shade. They had the whole work well in hand ; never was there the slightest sign of wavering or of getting across time. That being so, it is very difficult to make any distinction on the ground of artistic merit of any particular chorus. From beginning to end the audience were "all ears," for choruses and solos alike, and a profound impression was created at the very outset by the chorale for soprani only, "Ye Christian People." The lengthy yet simple chorus, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel," was then attacked with what might be termed a subdued vigour, till towards the end it sinks to *pianissimo*. It ought to be mentioned that in the final *pianissimo* passage beginning "Blessed be the Lord," the tenors, generally considered the weak part of the Society, lent a little too much prominence to their voices, and as some of those "tenors" are unmistakeably *baritones*, and a few very much *baritone*, what ought to have been a sweetly pathetic effect was in some degree spoiled by a little harshness. But this was the only fault to be found in the whole recital, and it was very slight, being only noticeable once, and was remedied on future occasions. "For with Thee" came out well, and the heavy chorus, "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water," was a grand burst of harmony. "Therefore they shall come" was also most impressive, and even more so was the chorale "Abide with me."

The solos were entrusted to well-known and most capable vocalists, and, fortunately, notwithstanding the weather, all were in good voice. Mrs. Walker as usual undertook the soprano solos, and here again it is difficult to select one of the items which fell to her before another, for there are none in Bombay now who are not familiar with the ease and precision with which she overcomes, and the refinement and expression she infuses into the most difficult of music. But as she had nothing particularly heavy to achieve in "The Woman of Samaria," it may readily be imagined her singing was perfect. She proved that the strength and purity of her voice are greater than ever. This, it might be said, if any selection were made, was most clearly demonstrated in the solo "I will love thee." She showed with what grace the rendering of this charming little air might be invested, and how great would have been the pity had the "Song of Conversion," which was not in the work when originally performed, but which was found amongst the composer's manuscripts after his death, been lost to the world. Miss Carpenter's appearance as contralto soloist came as a surprise. Since last she sang with the Philharmonic Society her voice seemed to have become more matured, and more full. Whereas before her upper notes were inclined perhaps to be a little unsteady, she sings now with ease and grace, her lower notes in particular being delightfully mellow. In "The Woman of Samaria," the contralto soloist has a lot to do, and that nearly all in recitative, usually a thankless task. She was heard to as much advantage in her opening recitative, "There cometh Jesus," as in any other ; but where she really shone was in the rendering of the one air allotted to her, "O Lord, Thou hast searched me out." It was a truly exquisite and most tasteful piece of singing, and every lover of artistic vocalisation present could not but have admitted that the greatest of praise was due to Miss Carpenter. Mr. Chisholm had unfortunately very little to do. Only immediately before the concluding chorus does the tenor soloist get any opportunity. That solo, "His salvation is nigh," Mr. Chisholm sang in his customary accomplished and finished style. Mr. Hebditch, who undertook the bass solos, was very much in earnest, as he always is with his work. He threw his whole soul into the music, and independent of his singing altogether, which was full of expression, he seemed to feel the words he was reciting, conveying their true meaning to the audience. There was great intelligence and breadth in his recitative, "Jesus saith unto her," particularly in the concluding two bars, "In that saidst thou truly." Even more impressive was Mr. Hebditch's singing in the recitative, "Woman, believe me the hour cometh," which was given with true character and careful emphasis.

But the gem of the concert was the quartette, "God is a Spirit," sung by the four soloists. All were in the closest touch one with another ; the voices seemed made for each other, so melodiously did they blend together ; and the result was one of the finest musical treats we have ever heard in the Town Hall at a Philharmonic Society concert. Although the plaudits throughout were enthusiastic, this was the only encore of the evening, which was heartily responded to. It was a charming piece of music, rendered in a manner so sweetly pathetic as to remain in the memory of those present on Tuesday night for a long time to come.

UNITED STATES Deputy Sheriffs have raided a polygamist settlement at St. George, in Colorado. Bishop McArthur was arrested, charged with occupying a house with three of his wives. The Bishop is understood to have other wives in Utah.

A GERMAN contemporary notes that of those German soldiers who fought with us in La Belle Alliance there are forty-nine men still living and in robust health. Of these forty-nine veterans five are in their 100th year, one in his 101st year, one 105, and one 107 years old.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday there were present :—Sir Henry Morland, chairman ; Colonel Merewether, R. E. ; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, M. B. Barbhaya, A. M. Dharamsi, M. N. Banaji, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Fazulbhoy Visram, and K. N. Kabraji.

THE EASTERN BOULEVARD.

The Committee considered letter, dated 24th July, 1890, from the Commissioner stating, with reference to the resolution of the Committee, dated 16th idem, that after consultation with the Executive Engineer, and having regard to the opinion expressed at the meeting of the Standing Committee, he was inclined to think the strip of land on the Eastern Boulevard had better not be sold for building, adding that four of the plots, into which it had been divided, should be reserved for ward chowkies, a portion of the remainder should be utilized as a metal depot in lieu of the one in the vicinity for which the Municipality paid rent to the Port Trust and that the remainder should be railed off or laid out inexpensively as a public garden.

Dr. Cowasjee, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, and Mr. Banaji expressed themselves much satisfied with the proposals made by the Commissioner for the utilization of the land in question.

The Committee then resolved that they would be prepared to recommend the Corporation to approve generally of the proposals contained in the Commissioner's letter ; but before doing so they requested that they might be furnished with a valuation and estimate of the improvements suggested by the Commissioner.

THE PURCHASE OF EUROPEAN SUPPLIES.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 11th July, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to their resolution of 7th May last, a list of European manufacture or production required annually by the Municipality. It will be remembered that the Commissioner had furnished the above report in respect of a proposal brought forward by Mr. Fazulbhoy that articles of European manufacture should, as far as possible, be ordered out from England with a view to economy.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal that the present system of obtaining supplies from the local market be continued.

Mr. Fazulbhoy moved an amendment to the effect that articles of European manufacture be obtained from England.

Mr. Hurkisondas seconded the amendment, but on a division it was lost. The original proposition was carried by a majority.

THE PAWAI WATER.

In reply to a member, the Municipal Commissioner said that the Pawai Reservoir now supplied eleven million and five hundred thousand gallons a day, the water being pumped day and night. He added that he would kee p a weekly register of the draw off from the reservoir.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE weather was most favourable for the weekly mounted sports at the Marine Lines yesterday afternoon. A goodly number of competitors came forward, and some very good contests were witnessed. The following are the results :—

TENT-PEGGING.

1. D. Brooks. 2. J. A. Bateson and C. J. Wyndham.

SPIRAL RACE.

1. D. Brooks. 2. G. E. Schofield.

SPEARING POMELOES OFF POSTS.

1. A. D. Creagh. 2. Capt. Jellett and J. C. Berger.

POLO BALL RACE.

1. J. A. Bateson. 2. E. L. Barton. 3. G. E. Schofield.

QUARTER-MILE PONY SCURRY.

1. J. A. Bateson. 2. S. de Saone. 3. Capt. Jellett.

HORSE SCURRY.

1. G. E. Schofield. 2. C. J. Wyndham. 3. J. H. Symington.

CRICKET.

RALLI BROS.' C. C. *VS.* THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A MATCH will be played to-day on the Parsee Gymkhana ground between the Ralli Brothers' Cricket Club and the Parsee Gymkhana. A tent will be pitched for visitors and another for ladies. Both sides are strongly represented, so a very interesting game may be expected. There will be twelve players on each side. The following are the names of the players—Ralli Brothers' C. C.—N. C. Bapasola, D. M. Chonkar, J. F. Edyvean, B. D. Gagrat, Dossabhoy Jamsetjee, N. C. Mehta, S. R. Mehta, G. S. Nayak, H. S. Nayak, G. W. Penstone, M. P. Vijayakar, and H. J. Walsh, (capt.) ; Parsee Gymkhana—Sorabji Bezonji ; D. M. Daboo, E. N. Davar, S. B. Doctor, D. D. Dubash, S. H. Harver, D. D. Kanga, P. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, B. R. Patel, D. C. Pandole, and D. J. Tata (capt.).

CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

Play will begin this day, (Thursday, 31st July) at 11-30 sharp. Gentlemen are requested to be ready on the ground a few minutes before the time fixed in order that a strictly punctual start may be made.

THE Y. M. C. A. C. C. VS. THE MARINE LINES C. C.

The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club will play with the Marine Lines C. Club on the ground of the latter. The match will commence at 11 a.m.

DR. GRAY AND THE LEPERS.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—"The wise and philosophic Turgot once wrote that "it is not error which opposes progress, but indolence, apathy, the spirit of routine, everything that favours inaction." A letter which Dr. Wellington Gray has written to the Bombay papers on the leper question affords a striking illustration of the truth of the observation. Dr. Gray is astonished at the "fuss" which has recently been made over the deaths of homeless lepers in the streets of his city. It seems to him to argue "curious shortness of memory" in those agitators who denounce Government for their apathy, since "a certain proportion of lepers always do die in the streets, and have done so from time immemorial." Exactly in the same way the Wellington Grays of Turgot's time were amazed at the fuss he made about bad roads, oppresive impositions, disordered finances, and many other things which had existed longer than the memory of the oldest Frenchman : in the same way the high Tories of Peel's time were aghast that he should stir up the venerable dust which the Corn Laws had so long rested undisturbed : in the same way, to take an Indian instance, many intelligent men thought Lord William Bentinck was doing a very unnecessary and a very foolish thing when he abolished suttee. The truth is abuses are seldom dragged into the light and seen to be abuses until they have acquired the venerableness of age ; but this is scarcely a good reason why they should not be thus exposed, or why those who perform this useful function should be decried as fussy agitators. Even if Dr. Wellington Gray could show that it is impossible to do anything for the homeless lepers, it would still be a good thing that men should be made more vividly aware of the evil existing in their midst than they have hitherto been : if remedies be impracticable at the present time, reflection may suggest them in the future ; but indeed Dr. Gray does nothing of the sort. He is of opinion that if leper hospitals are built, it will be impossible to keep lepers there without compulsion, so inveterate is their wandering habit. This is possibly, even probably, quite true; but if so, it is merely a reason for legislating on the subject at the earliest opportunity. Compulsion may be distasetful to the leper ; but it is for his good that it would be applied, and, what is a more important because a larger consideration, for the good and protection of the community. It may be expedient to make the compulsion at first applied mild instead of rigorous ; but this is no reason why we should never make a beginning at all in the campaign against an acknowledged scandal. Finally, even were it found impracticable to legislate at present, it is a disgrace to our large cities that they have no refuge where these unfortunate people can receive even casual treatment."

DE QUINCEY'S daughter, Mrs. Baird Smith, complains that untruthfulness has been imputed to her father in a recent article in *Macmillan's Magazine*. She proposes to publish private letters which she says substantiate De Quincey's disputed statements, and she asks that the public judgment on this subject may be suspended until these letters are in print.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following report of the committee for the half-year ending June 30th, 1890, is to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Wednesday, 13th August :—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 815, of whom 278 were resident on 30th June 1890. 63 new members have been elected during the past half-year and 53 have resigned, or ceased to belong to the club.

At the general meeting, held on 5th February last, the committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows, viz.:—

The Hon. Lyttelton H. Bayley, President.
L. Penny, Esq., Joint Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
H. B. Cobbold, Esq., Joint Hon. Secretary.
H. M. Steuart, Esq., Boats Secretary.
A. P. Gould, Esq., Cricket Secretary.
Dr. D. MacDonald, Golf Secretary.
F. F. MacCartie, Esq., Lawn Tennis Secretary.
J. F. N. Graham, Esq., Polo Secretary.
J. H. Twiss, Esq., R.E., Racquets Secretary.
H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S. } Additional Members.
Col. W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E. } Additional Members.
E. L. Barton, Esq. } Additional Members.

The following changes in the committee have taken place during the half-year :—

Mr. Cobbold and Mr. Graham having left for Europe Mr. F. A. Prevost was elected by the committee as Joint Honorary Secretary and Polo Secretary ; Col. Merriman, R.E., resigned on leaving Bombay, and Mr. F. C. Macræ was invited to take the vacancy.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Harris, and the Hon. Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief, have accepted the invitation of the committee to become Patron and Vice-Patron of the club respectively.

Polo.—During the hot weather practice has been carried on under adverse circumstances. The maidan was occupied for over a month by a native fair, and the destruction of a large portion of the maidan, consequent thereon, is only now being remedied by the Presidency Executive Engineer. It is hoped that notwithstanding these drawbacks the ground will be in good order for the annual tournament, which will take place, as usual, about the beginning of October.

Cricket.—The season opened in the last week in June, and a fair number of members attend the practice at the nets. The usual matches have been arranged, and one new to the programme, viz., *versus* Ahmednugger. It is to be regretted that so far, very little fresh talent has shown itself amongst the new members.

Racquets.—The game continues to flourish, and there are now about thirty regular players.

The court was closed for alterations and repairs in March. The alterations consisted chiefly in improving the ventilation and renewing the netting. Fresh lots of balls are now obtained periodically from England.

The annual tournament, for the challenge cup, will be held as usual later on. The present holder is Mr. F. T. Rickards.

Lawn Tennis.—The game continues as popular as ever, the courts having been extensively used during the past half-year.

The annual handicap was played off in January-February, the "Doubles" falling to Messrs. E. F. Nicholson and H. R. A. Anderson, and the "Singles" to Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

The "Marryat" Cup was, as usual, played for in February, and was won, after some exciting contests, by Mr. O. Marshall.

The tournament for the "Championship of Western India," "Singles" and "Doubles," which took place in February-March, resulted in a very successful meeting ; from outstations there were three entries. The challenge cups were not lost to Bombay, as Messrs. Nicholson and A. Oliver in the "Doubles" and Mr. Nicholson alone in the "Singles," easily held their own, and beat all comers.

Boating.—During the past half-year, the boat house and boats have been removed to Mahim, and five boats have been put into thorough order. A new four-oar has been ordered from Eton, and is expected to arrive shortly. Practice is going on daily, and a crew is in training for the Challenge Fours at Poona. Facilities have been granted by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the way of special return tickets to Mahim, and boating men are availing themselves of this largely.

Golf.—During the early months of the year, golfers were busy, and the competition for the various trophies was keen.

The various prizes were won as follows, viz. :—

Calcutta Medal (handicap) by T. D. Mackenzie, after a tie with W. F. Melvin.

The Wimbledon Challenge Cup and handicap by L. G. Dunbar.

The "Forty-twa" Medal and handicap by W. F. Melvin.

The St. George's Medal by W. F. Melvin.

The handicap of same was divided by W. F. Melvin and a Taylor.

Four handicaps were also played for, which were won by J. S. Burn, D. MacDonald, R. G. Oxenham, and A. Mair respectively.

Sky Races.—A two days' meeting was held in February. The entries were numerous and the racing good ; but financially it was not a success.

Athletic Sports—Two afternoons in March were devoted to this, but it was most difficult to obtain entries to any of the events, closed or open, and the result was disappointing.

Badminton is still played, but its popularity is waning.

Bowls.—Since the departure of the Secretary, the green has been very little used, and no matches have been played during the half-year.

The half-yearly general meeting will take place on Wednesday, 13th August, 1890.

A statement of assets and liabilities and balance-sheet for the half-year is attached.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

1st July 1890.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders : Lieutenant J. R. Clark to be Adjutant. 32nd Pioneers : Lieutenant F. A. Peterson to be Quartermaster. 6th Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant C. C. A. Sillery, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer ; Lieutenant F D Grant officiating Wing Officer, 1st Punjab In fantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Major-General Perkins, C. B., commanding Oudh District, 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Border Regiment, to England for six months on medical certificate. Captain F. C. Briggs, Devonshire Regiment, seven months out of India on private affairs. Lieutenant the Earl of Ava, 17th Lancers to England for four months on private affairs. Captain L. C. Dundas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant E. L. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, to Murree for four months to study the language. Lieutenant C. G. Robson, 10th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months to study the language. Surgeon F. A. Rogers, 42nd Gurkhas, to England, for one year on private affairs. The leave granted to Major H. M. Wade, Liverpool Regiment, has been extended to 31st October next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE LALJEE PREMJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a postponement of the matter for three months, on the ground that the accounts of the insolvency, which extended over a period of more than seven years, had yet to be examined.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, remarking that the judgment creditors were served with notices in April last, and that they have had sufficient time to inspect the books of account.

His lordship granted a postponement for two months.

RE WILLIAM ARNOLD HAWKS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the matter for a fortnight. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE DOSSA KIRPAL.

Mr. Lang, who represented five of the creditors, moved for a postponement of the matter for a month on the ground that the insolvent was settling with his creditors. The insolvent, who appeared in person, did not object to a postponement. His lordship postponed the matter for four weeks.

RE NAROTUM HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The insolvent had been trying to settle with his creditors, but having failed to bring them to terms, he was now obliged to serve them with fresh notices. The Judge remarked that the insolvent had not been to the Official Assignee's office for a year. Mr. Manker stated that he would now attend it and take the necessary steps to prosecute the matter. The application was granted.

HOMELESS LEPER FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been promised to the above fund :—

	Rs.
H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay ...	1,000
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, C.I.E. ...	1,000
Kumar Samatsingjee of Palitana ...	1,000
Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai ...	500
Mr. Chutterbhooj Morarjee ...	500
Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas ...	500
Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas ...	500
Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Sons ...	500
Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ...	500
Messrs. Tapidas Varjdass and Co. ...	500
Messrs. Mooljee Jetha and Co. ...	500
Mr. Sewlal Motilal ...	500
Messrs. Framjee and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit ...	500
Hon'ble R. M. Sayani ...	500
Messrs. Gordhandas and Moolraj Khatao ...	500
Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S. ...	500
Rt. Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay ...	350
Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorjee ...	350
Messrs. Vrijbhookundas Atmaram and Narundas Rajaram ...	350
Hon'ble K. T. Telang, C. I. E. ...	250
Mr. Naneey Khairaj ...	250
Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj ...	250
Mr. Ellapa Balaram ...	250
Mr. Damodar Goculdas ...	250
Mr. Jugmohundas Vundravundas ...	250
Mr. Abdoolla Hajee Daood ...	150
Brig.-Genl. H. J. Thornton ...	50
Dr. J. A. Maconachie ...	50
Rev. J. E. Robinson ...	25
Rev. Thomas H. Greig ...	25
Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna ...	25
Dr. W. K. Hatch ...	25
Society of St. John the Evangelist ...	10
Total ...	Rs. 12,410

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE,
HURKISONDAS NUROTUMDAS,
Secretaries.

The following are the names of the General Committee chosen on Saturday 26th at the meeting at Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's residence.

The General Committee will meet at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd August, in the Municipal Hall at the Municipal Offices.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President—Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, Vice Presidents—Hon. Mr. L. H. Bayley ; Hon. Mr. H. Birdwood ; Hon. Mr. E. J. Candy ; Very Rev. Father Dalhoff ; Hon. Mr. C. Farran ; Mr. L. R. W. Forrest ; Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray ; Rev. Thomas Greig ; Rev. Dr. Mackichan ; Hon. Mr. J. Macpherson ; Hon. Mr. H. Parsons ; Mr. S. D. Sassoon ; Brigadier-General Thornton ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai, Bart, C.S.I., Khan Bhahadur Muncherjee C. Marzban ; Mr. Nasarwanjee M. Petit ; Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia C.I.E., Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta ; Sorabjee S. Bengali. C.I.E. ; Badrudin Tyabjee ; H. A. Aga Jehangirshah ; Sir Tharia Topan ; Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik ; Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E. ; and Mr. Varjwandas Madhavdas ;

Members.—Messrs. A. Abercrombie ; J. Adams ; L. Aeppli ; Surgeon-Major J. Anderson ; Messrs. P. G. Ashdown ; Issac Allcock ; J. D. C. Atkins ; W. C. Bagnall, Frank G. Bailey ; A. Baird ; J. P. Baird ; Brigade-Surgeon S. O. B. Banks ; Messrs. V. B. F. Bayley, T. J. Bennett ; J. H. Bergendale ; Howard Bicknell

Chunilal Harilal Pleader ; Damodar Gokoldas Master ; Damodar Thackersi Mulji ; Dattatraya Bulwant Chitnis; Dayabhai Jadurem ; Dharamsi Moorarjee Gokaldas ; Dharamsi Soonderdas Moolji ; Davidas Harivalabdass ; Damodordas Tapidas ; Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdass ; Dosji Virji ; Davidut Davee ; Dharamsi Naranji Goolchand ; Eknath Raghunath Khote ; Ellapa Ballaram ; Ganpat Sorotum Mankar ; Rao Bahadur Ganputrao Bhaskar ; Messrs. Gopinath Sadashivjee ; Gokaldas Madhowjee Gokaldas Dewji ; Rao Saheb Gunputrao M. Pitale ; Messrs. Ghellabhoy Haridass ; Goverdhandhas Chatao Makanji ; Goverdhandas G. Tejpal ; Ghellabhai Padamsi ; Hari Balcrushna Limaye ; Harishankar Balcrishnajee ; Padamjee Hari Sitaram Dikshit ; Itcharam Surajram Desai ; Jaya Karadi Shiv Lingoo ; Jairaj Makundji ; Jamnadas Narsi Khatao ; Jethabhai Vardman Punsi ; Jivandas Hari ; Janardan Gopal ; Jamietram Nanabhai ; Jagmohandas Vandravandas ; Janardan Gopal ; Karsandas Chabildas; Khanderao Moroji ; Kaliandas Karsendas ; Karsandas Haloo ; Kristnamukhram Mugutlal : Khimji Vardman Poonsi ; Kalidas Joota ; Karsandas Valubdas ; Kuvarji Narsi Khatao ; Kanji Parbut Ladha ; Liladhar Jairam Naronji ; Rai Bahadur Luxmansing ; Messrs. Liladhar ShamjiJadhowji; Lakhmidas Khimji; Lakhmidas Chimji Rowji ;Liladhar Hari ; Mowji Premji Trikamdas ; Mulji Bowanidas Barbhaya; Madhowdas GokaldasPasta; Mansukhram Mugutlal ; Mowji Shamji ; Mansukhram Suryaram; Mansukhlal M. Munshi; Moroji Kashinath ; Motilal Palpatram ; Narayen Pandurang ; Narandas Kaliandas ; Naranji Parmanand ; Nagindas Dulubram ; Naranji Dwarkadas Vasanji ; Narayen M. Lakhmide ; N. G. Chandavarkar ; Rao Bahadur Narayen Balvant Bhise ; Messrs. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia ; Nanu Narayen Kothare ; Ookerda Khetsi ; Oomarsi Khuma ; Purshotamdas Mangaldas ; Pranjivandas Kaliandas ; Purshotam Shamji ; Panalal Poonumchand ; Pandurang Balibhadra ; Pulicot Narayen Swami Chetti ; Ramji Lakhmidas ; Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Raghunathdas Gopaldas ; Ramdas Bhawji ; Raoji V. Jagannath Shankershet ; Rajaram Govindram ; Ramji Kuma ; Ratansi Mooljee ; RamchandraNarayen Thakar; Ramdas Chabildas ; Shewlal Motilal ; Shivaji Dhurmaji ; Shivshankar Govindrao ; Shamrao Pandurang ; Shamji Ladha ; Dr. Shamrao Vithal ; Messrs Shamrao Bansord Rowji ; Shantaram Narayan ; Sitaram Vishnu Suthanker ; Tribhuvandas Mungaldas ; Tribhuvandas Varjivandas ; Trikamjee Mooljee ; Sirdar Venayek Vasudev ; Messrs. Virjbhookandas Atmaram ; Vasanjee Munjee ; Vasanjee Hirjee Joshee ; Vandravandas Purshotumdas ; Rao Saheb Vasudev J. Kirtikar ; Messrs. Veerchund Deepchand ; Vasanjee Kimjee ; Vasudeo Krishna Mahale ; Vasedev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, and Wasudev Pandurang.

Secretaries—Mr. H. A. Acworth, Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas.

A CLAIM BY A DISSENTIENT SHAREHOLDER.

A MATTER of some interest to the share-holders of Joint Stock Companies generally was decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Farran at the Appeal Court, a few days ago. It was an appeal by Joosub Hajee Ahmed, who, with Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, was a dissentient shareholder of the old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, from an order on a summons made by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 20th August, 1889. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the appellant, while the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the liquidators of the old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company.

The summons in question was taken out by the liquidators of the old Fleming Company so far back as the 7th March, 1889; and it required Joosub Hajee Ahmed and Dr. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra, the two dissentient shareholders of the old company, to show cause why the sum of Rs. 78,208,13-0, the balance of a sum of Rs. 90,000, which, by an order of the Court, was directed to be set apart out of the proceeds of the assets of the company, should not be distributed *pro rata* amongst the unsatisfied creditors of the old and new companies. On the 20th August, 1889, Mr. Justice Bayley made the summons absolute, but only to the extent of the unsatisfied debts of the creditors of the old company. The circumstances, under which the summons was applied for, on an affidavit of the liquidator of the old company, appear to be these:—On the 24th April, 1879, the Court sanctioned a resolution of the shareholders of the old company for transferring its property and assets to the new company, subject nevertheless to the condition that a sum of Rs. 90,000 should be set apart out of the proceeds of the assets of the old company to secure the interests of the two dissentient shareholders abovenamed. The order was made by Sir Charles Sargent without prejudice to any question between the creditors of the old company and the two dissentients. In pursuance of the order, a sum of Rs. 90,000 was set apart; but several payments were made out of it under orders of the Court from time to time until it had now been reduced to Rs. 78,208-13-0. By an order made on the 27th April, 1880, a sum of Rs. 3,60,000 had been distributed *pro rata* among the creditors of the new company, including the unsatisfied creditors of the old company. Apart from the sum of Rs. 90,000, the official liquidators of the new company had not in their hands, at a subsequent date, funds sufficient to pay even 2 per cent. on the claims of the creditors of the two companies, which amounted to more than Rs. 18,00,000 in the aggregate, exclusive of interest. Joosub Hajee Amed obtained an award, by which the value of his interest in the old company was determined to be Rs. 36,684; and it was apprehended that, when applying for a decree in terms of the award, he would seek to obtain payment out of the balance of the Rs. 90,000. In the emergency which had arisen, the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, was obtained ; and a meeting of the creditors of the two companies was held to consider the opinion and decide what steps should be taken to prevent Joosub Hajee Ahmed recovering the amount of the award out of the balance referred to. The meeting passed a unanimous resolution, in accordance with which the summons abovementioned was taken out, and subsequently made absolute by Mr. Justice Bayley.

Joosub Hajee Ahmed, being thus prevented from getting the fruits of his decree, appealed from the order of Mr. Justice Bayley on the following among other grounds:—That the judge erred in holding that there were any unsatisfied creditors of the old company; that he ought to have held that the claims of all such creditors, if any, were barred by limitation ; that he ought to have held that the creditors of the old company, having elected to recover their claims from the assets of the new company, were estopped from making any claim on the assets of the old company ; that he ought to have held that the appellant was entitled to recover, from the liquidator of the old company, the amount awarded to him as the value of his interest together with the costs incurred by him in establishing such claim ; and that he ought at any rate to have directed an enquiry as to whether there were any creditors of the old company whose debts still remained unpaid.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said that the Court gave sanction to the liquidation of the old company and the transfer of its property and assets to the new, but subject to the condition of Rs. 90,000 being set apart for the two dissentient shareholders of the old company, Rs. 36,864 were determined to be the value of the shares of Joosub Hajee Ahmed. The order in the matter reported in 3, Bombay H. C. R. 306, was made "without prejudice" to the rights of the dissentient shareholders. These words, however, were not to be found in the order ; and they only meant that the Court was deciding nothing more. The question really was as to the rights of the creditors of the old company. The judgment in question did not decide that the old creditors had accepted the liability of the new creditors ; and their lordships were of opinion that the statute of limitations was fatal to the claim, if any, of the creditors of the old company. The creditors brought in claims to the new company, but not to the old. Besides, the value of the shares of the dissentient shareholders could not be considered as assets. Their lordships held that the claims of the creditors of the old company were barred by limitation. The order of Mr. Justice Bayley was, therefore, reversed, and the entire summons was discharged. The appellant was to have his costs throughout out of the balance of the Rs. 90,000 ; and the liquidators also were to have their costs out of the amount.

IN the controversy now going on in the matter of the French claims on the fishing-grounds in Newfoundland, France has the advantage of an exceedingly able representative at St. Johns. This is M. des Isles, Consul on the island. In a recent interview with the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, M. des Isles undertook to put the whole thing in a word. "If you are born wiz a lame foot," he said, "zat may be pad, and you may not like him, eh ? And you may say 'How cruel of my parents zat zay pring me into ze world wiz a lame foot !' But if you go arount keecking always wiz zat foot, you make him worse, eh ?" and M. des Isles laid his forefinger on his nose and lifted his shoulders until they almost met. "Zat is ze trouble here !" Those familiar with the history of the Newfoundland case, and the bearing upon it of the Treaty of Utrecht, will recognise how precisely this illustrates the situation from the French point of view.

SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case in which P. M. Mody, of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co., Fort, Bombay, is charged at the instance of Mr. Symington, the secretary to the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that firm in respect to an insurance policy for Rs. 40,000, covering certain property which was alleged to have been destroyed, by the accused, in the Apollo Street fire in November last, was resumed for hearing.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

The cross-examination of Mr. Symington, the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company, was continued.

Mr. Craigie : What is your theory about the cheating to which you have been subjected ?—I suspected that the accused removed his things from the shop before the fire and brought some of them back afterwards to the new shop. I was never in the accused's old shop. I have no recollection of going to the accused's old shop before the fire, and I did not go before the insurance was effected. I did not know long before the 9th of December that the accused had other shops besides the one destroyed by the fire.

Mr. Craigie : Did not that letter of Messrs. Wadia and Gandi convey to your mind that he had other principal places of business besides this shop ?—That did not suggest to me that the accused had other places besides this shop in Apollo Street. I think it is quite possible that his solicitor might have called that place the principal offices without his having other premises. I was present during part of the sale, and there was a very large quantity of property sold at the sale.

Mr. Craigie : Do you not know that in the lot purchased by Mahomed Ally Ebrahim there was as much as 1,200 lb. of worsted yarn damaged by fire ?—No, I do not. I have made enquiries of the auctioneer if there was any worsted yarn amongst the salvage.

Mr. Craigie : Why have you not called the auctioneer as your witness ?—Because I was not advised to do so. Besides the accused and myself there was no one else present at the interview I had with him on the 12th. There was also no one present at the interview I had with the accused on the 13th.

Mr. Craigie : Have you made any enquiries as to whether Nowrojee Byramjee is the person who gave you the information ?—No, I made no enquiries as to the character of that man. With regard to his statement being reliable when he gave me information, I knew he had been in the employ of the accused. I knew he had been in the employ of the accused until a short time before he gave me the information.

Mr. Craigie : Did you know that Nowrojee had been dismissed frem the employ of the accused ?—I did not know it at that time. I made no enquiries on the subject. I know that. It occurred to me at once that if the man had been dismissed by the accused, his evidence ought to be received with the greatest caution. I took steps to corroborate the statement and communicated with the police.

Mr. Craigie : Have you laid before the Court all the information you obtained in corroboration of it ?—I cannot answer that question before going through the proceedings.

Mr. Craigie : But you must answer it.

Mr Symington : It is a very difficult so answer the question, as the items might be of considerable importance.

Mr. Craigie : I must ask you to answer it.

Mr. Symington : All the principal items of his information about which I have obtained corroborative evidence. has been laid before the Court.

Mr. Craigie : The Court is now in possession of everything of importance which is known to be corroborative evidence.

Mr. Symington : I think I have some things of importance to corroborate Nowrojee's evidence which I have not made to the Court.

Mr. Craigie : Did you make any enquiries about the man Bordman ?—I am under the impression that I did, from the police. I ascertained that he was a damaged character. I did not ascertain that he lived close to Nowrojee. Bordman lives at Mahim, and Nowrojee stays at Modykhana. In the course of my enquiries I learnt something about a man named Framjee. I believe he lives at Mahim. I do not know if he lives close to Bordman. I also know that Framjee was in the employ of the accused.

Mr. Craigie : Do you know that Framjee was dismissed by the accused for malpractices ?—No, I made no enquiries why Framjee had left the employ of the defendant.

Mr. Craigie : Did not Bordman tell you that he receiv ed his information from Framjee ?—No.

Mr. Craigie : How was it that Framjee's name came before you ?—We received anonymous letters in which Framjee's name was mentioned. I have not discovered from whom these letters came, and they are not part of the important information which was made before the Court. Bordman did mention Framjee's and Nowrojee's names to me. It is upon the the information of Bordman and these two dismissed servants, with the evidence I have produced, that this information was laid.

Mr. Craigie : You know, Mr. Symingtion, that you are bound to tell the Court of all questions of importance in reference to this case.

Witness : I don't think it has occurred to me that I was bound to tell the whole truth. I have answered the questions that have been put to me by the gentleman conducting the prosecution. I did not think it necessary to go beyond that. I have not forgotten that I am the prosecutor as well as a witness.

Mr. Craigie : Do you know the number of interviews you had with the National Bank authorities ?

The Magistrate : I don't think these interviews have anything to do with the case before the Court.

Mr. Craigie : I think they do.

Mr. Symington : I should not like to be questioned on this point, for the simple reason that the National Bank are unwilling to have their name connected with this matter.

The Magistrate to Mr. Craigie : But has this case anything to do with the matter ?

Mr. Craigie : Yes, your worship, for it will be remembered from the information that a certain sum of money had been withdrawn from the bank by my client, and was set up as one of the grounds for the complaintant to show that the accused was guilty of cheating.

Mr. Payne : There has been no evidence to that effect.

Mr. Cooper : There have been no questions asked on this point during the proceedings of this case. I think I ought not to consider the evidence recorded in this case previous to the accused being identified, for I think that you will ascertain that we have proceeded with this case *de novo*, and therefore shall not consider the long cross-examination of the prosecutor, which occurred on the day when the defendant was identified.

Mr. Craigie : I understand that the case opened on the day upon which Mr. Symington first gave his evidence, as he then submitted a statement.

The Magistrate : I will take that into consideration.

Mr. Craigie : If your worship does not consider it relevant, I will not press the point. This ended the cross-examination of Mr. Symington,

Re-examined by Mr. Payne : The cheque was dated on the 12th, and it was not drawn before that date. I am quite positive on this point. I see this letter No. 3. It was written on the evening of the 12th.

Mr. Craigie objected to Mr. Payne's asking the witness what he meant by some time.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Mr. Symington : Having seen this letter, it meant not more than two or three hours. The basis as to the examination of the books was that they contained particulars of the whole of the stock of the accused in Bombay. I did not receive any intimation before I made this complaint, that the books might have referred to any other goods than those in the Apollo Street shop. At the time I laid my complaint my information was that the books did not refer to any other goods than those in the Apollo Street shop and in the Prince's Dock. I took this declaration, Exhibit A, with greater caution. I wanted something better than a verbal assurance. I never considered the claim put forward for salvage seriously at all. I thought the accused was puttling forward his claim for salvage so as to make sure of the full amount of the policy.

Mr. Payne : Have you the sligbest doubt that the accused did not understand the document, Exhibit A ?—No, and it never occurred to me that there had been a misunderstanding about that document. I remember looking at the policies, which were old policies in reference to the old shop, and were not in force.

Mr. Payne : What did the result of the sales of the salvage show ?—They showed unfavourably, as far as it was a small proportion of the value claimed, having regard to the class of goods. If I have kept back anything it has not been at my own discretion.

Nowrojee Byramjee, cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, said : I am in the employ of the accused and receive Rs. 18 a month. I used to receive Rs. 15 before. Previous to that I did not receive Rs. 10.

Mr. Craigie : You had nothing whatever to do with sales ?—I used to sell. It is not a faot that my duties were solely with bill-collecting. I used to collect bills as well as sell goods.

Mr. Craigie : Weren't your principal duties to collect bills ?—No. I was dismissed from the employ of the accused a month or two before this prosecution commenced.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne.

Mr. Payne : Why were you dismissed ?—Because the gorawallah did not come. (Laughter.) Gorawallahs used to remain in the employ of the accused for a day or two. (Laughter.) Several gorawallas came, but did not take service under the accused. They spread information amongst the other gorawallas about the accused, and because theaccused could not find a gorawalla he dismissed me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Payne : Did your duties for some part of your service consist solely of selling ?—Yes, for two or three years at the shop outside the Fort.

His Worship intimated that some one ought to be called from the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young by the prosecution, since the whole of the present proceedings turned upon the enquiry which took place at that office, and the case in consequence would have to stand adjourned.

Mr. Craigie submitted that he was ready to go on with the case and that it would be very unfair to his client if there should be a postponement. It was not the first time that a suggestion was made by the Court that some one should be called from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, and the prosecution had deliberately abstained from calling any witnesses from that office. Mr. Craigie further alleged that he would not have proceeded with the cross-examination of Mr. Symington if he had been aware that the prosecution intended calling some one from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young and pressed the Court against a postponement.

His Worship, intimating that the evidence of some one from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young was necessary for the prosecutioned, adjourned the case till the afternoon of the 7th of August.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 1 Bell Lane, Fort. Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting for the year ending 31st May 1890 :—

The number of policies issued was 453 for an aggregate amount of insurance of Rs. 1,19,40,775 as against 321 policies, aggregating Rs. 92,24,098 for the preceding year. The gross premia amounted to Rs. 81,385-2-7 as against Rs. 71,053-6-2 for the previous year. The sum of Rs. 1,701-11-9 was also collected as premium, and which, in accordance with article No. 83 of the company's articles of association, was carried direct to the reserve fund. The claims paid during the year aggregate Rs. 5,972-14-3. There were, however, several unadjusted outstanding claims on the 31st May which could not be brought into the accounts. These are shown as estimated contingent liabilities and will appear in the accounts for the current year. The heaviest loss is that of the Gordon Mills, and were it not for this, the results of the year would have been very satisfactory. The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of risks ; and considering the number of serious fires which have occurred during the past year, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, the company may be reckoned fortunate to escape with so little loss. The rates of premium still rule low, but the tendency now is more towards higher than lower rates, and in some instances, a slight advance from the lowest point has been established. It is impossible, however, to lose sight of the fact that reduced rates mean reduced profits. There is, however, still a profitable business to be done, and the board see no reason why this company should not do as well in the future as any of its contemporaries. The board consider that, after making provision for the unadjusted claims, estimated at most about Rs. 40,000, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. may be safely declared, without encroaching much on the reserve fund. The balance at credit of profit and loss account (including Rs. 18,500, the approximate net amount of premia applicable to policies current on 31st May) is Rs. 91,158-10-6, which your directors recommended to be appropriated as follows :—(*a*) That a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) on the paid-up capital, or Rs. 70 per share, be paid. This will absorb Rs. 42,000. (*b*) That the sum of Rs. 29,089-14-6 be carried to the reserve fund, which will then stand at Rs. 1,23,000. (*c*) That the remaining balance, Rs. 20,068-12, be carried forward to next year's account.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said :—

Gentlemen—I now rise to move that the directors' report and accounts for the past year be adopted. In doing so, I have little to add to the information given to the shareholders by the directors in the report. The statistics and detailed particulars of the financial position of the company are so complete and simple that no explanation from me in regard to these matters is necessary. You will observe that the volume of business done during the past year has been the largest of any one year, during the company's existence. I am sorry, however, to say that the amount of net premia collected has not proportionately increased, and, as you are aware, the cause of this is the great reduction in rates that has been established in consequence of increased competition. The late serious fires both in Bombay and in the Mofussil have, I think, to a certain extent, taught all insurance offices a lesson, viz., that there is a limit beyond which it is suicidal to go in the matter of reduction of premia ; and that the fact of merely doing a large business does not mean that the business done is profitable. I think that we have now seen the worst, and that the reaction towards higher rates will be maintained. The year under review, I would say, has been the most unfortunate one for Fire Insurance companies in Bombay, that I can remember, and I feel sure that you will agree with me in thinking that we have been very fortunate to escape with so little loss. No other company, I regret to say, has been so fortunate. After making allowances for the unadjusted claims, including that of the Gordon Mills, the board can recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. This, I submit, should be considered satisfactory. In regard to the loss by the Gordon Mills catastrophe, I beg to say that such a loss, as a rule, only occurs in a series of years, and it is to be hoped that some years will elapse before a similar event takes place.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the board have still every reason to be satisfied with the wise discretion exercised in the management of the company in regard to the selection and rejection of risks.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 70 per share payable on and after the 12th proximo ; and re-electing Messrs. Damoderdass Tapidass and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy as directors of the company.

The usual vote of thanks tendered to the chairman terminated the meeting.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	52	43	55	16	59	18	43	46
July 30, Wednesday ...	0	54	0	33	0	42	1	74
Total...	52	97	55	49	59	60	46	20
Total of corresponding date last year	54	89	59	80	57	35	50	85
Do. in 1888	42	50	35	16	39	48	39	19

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Notes and Queries* :—A friend informs me that by the side of the main road, about four miles from Canterbury, he saw the following curious notice : "Traction engines and other persons taking water from this pond will be prosecuted." This is as good as a notice I once saw in a barber's window, "Hair cut while you wait." At Tynemouth appeared, some thirty or more years ago, the alarming announcement, "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within a hundred yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here lately by order of the authorities."

FATHER MATHEWS are not encouraged in Galicia. A Vienna correspondent tells us that an energetic and noble Galician priest, Provost Vitoszynski, has for some time done all in his power to make his flock virtuous and happy. His exhortations in church and home have been especially directed against drinking, and his efforts have been so far crowned with success that very few of the villagers now visit the public-house. The man who had farmed the inn and the right of selling intoxicating drinks, having complained of this to the proprietor of the licence, Count Ceslaus Lassock, the latter has communicated with the district authorities. The result is that the Governor has now addressed a severe letter to the priest and the mayor of the village, warning them of the consequences which were sure to follow if they continued interfering with the consumption of spirits, as they could be made responsible for any loss which might result to the proprietor through the change of habits in the villagers. The priest publishes this letter without a word of comment.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday last, there being present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., The Hon'bles Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I., Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., and Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr Hutchins moved that the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliot, the Hon'ble Mr Crosthwaite and the Mover, with instructions to report after two months. The motion was put and agreed to.

PETROLEUM ACT, 1886, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the schedule to the Petroleum Act, 1886. He said :—"In one sense this is a very simple measure, but at the same time it is of so extremely technical a character that it will only be really intelligible to experts in physical science. I trust the Council will be satisfied with a very general explanation of the amendments proposed. It would require a lecture in chemistry and a series of practical illustrations with a proper apparatus clearly to demonstrate wherein the old schedule is defective, and how the defects are to be remedied. "Section 4 of the Act defines the flashing point of petroleum to be the lowest temperature at which it yields a vapour furnishing a momentary flash when tested in accordance with the directions contained in the schedule. This schedule was originally prepared in England by Sir F. Abel, Dr. Warden of Calcutta, and Mr. Redwood, but it was modified at Dr. Warden's instance by the insertion of provisions, (1) that no flashing point obtained should be accepted unless it was at least 8° above the temperature at which the testing commenced, (2) that when a flash occurs on the first application of the flame the next test should commence at a temperature lower by 10°. It was subsequently objected that this procedure would soon bring the temperature down below the limit of 40° to which the Abel apparatus is graduated, and it would consequently be impossible to determine the legal flashing point of highly inflammable oils. A reference on this point has been made to Sir F. Abel, and the result is that a further slight modification must be made in the directions. "As now drafted, the schedule has been finally appoved by Sir F. Abel and our scientific advisers in this country, and I trust the Council will accept it in reliance on their eminent authority. I have only to add that, since any oil flashing below 47° is to be condemned as dangerous, it is not necessary to determine with exactitude any flashing point below that temperature. All that is required is to make sure, before condemning the oil, that it really flashes below 47°, and this will be ascertained beyond doubt by applying the test at 46° three times in succession." The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council, when he would explain the urgency of the matter. The motion was put and agreed to.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882. He said : "The amendment which it is proposed to make is a very simple one. "Under the provisions of the existing law, the whole amount of the coin and bullion received for currency notes is retained as a reserve to pay these notes, with the exception of such an amount, not exceeding six crores of rupees, as the Governor General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, may from time to time fix. The amount of coin or bullion which is not retained as a reserve may be invested in securities of the Government of India. The amount at present invested in securities of the Government of India is in round numbers, six crores of rupees, being the maximum amount which can be invested under the law as it now stands, and the investment was raised to this figure in 1877-78. Since that time the total note circulation has largely increased. In 1877-78 the minimum circulation of the year was Rs. 11,13,00,000 ; in 1888-89 the minimum circulation was Rs. 14,82,00,000 ; in 1889-90 the minimum circulation was Rs. 14,96,00,000 ; and, according to the latest return, the actual circulation was as much as Rs. 18,00,00,000 on the 7th of the present month. Under the circumstances the time has clearly arrived when it is expedient to increase the limit of investment. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce have all expressed themselves in favour of raising the legal limit of investment from six to eight crores of rupees. The Government of India is also of opinion that this may safely be done, and the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his approval. "For my own part I think that if we err at all in this matter it is on the side of caution rather than of rashness, and I believe that there will be no opposition from any section of the public to a measure which is well within the limits of safety, and which will ultimately add eight lakhs of rupees yearly to the public revenue." The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India," in English, and in the local official "Gazettes" in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit. The motion was put and agreed to.

HOW ROBBERIES ARE COMMITTED AT BANDORA.

JUDGING from the number of robberies that have occurred in Bandora during the last two months or so, and the short intervals that elapse between the acts of housebreaking and burglary, it would appear that the Thana Police force are, owing perhaps to their insufficient numbers, unable to cope with the offenders and bring them to justice, and at the same time to furnish that protection to houses and property which is naturally expected of them. The District of Bandora has a complement of twenty-five men, under the supervision of a head constable. The beats of these are few and wide, being in some instances separated by a distance of nearly six hundred yards. About three o'clock yesterday morning four robbers, one of whom made his way from Elphinstone Road, were prowling about the native bazaar and market in search of plunder, or to effect an entrance into the huts and habitations of the villagers who were still wrapt in slumber unconscious of the danger without. Two of them, Native Christians, broke into a house in the bazaar, and after rummaging about and rifling the pockets of the clothes hanging against the wall, walked off unmolested, favoured by the darkness, with gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of considerable value. Another, a *Mang* by caste, made his way into a Mussalman's house, where, after, a fruitless search, he laid his hands on a basket of fowls, which from their cackling and fluttering aroused the sleepers, who after a hot chase secured the thief in a neighbouring compound, where he had crouched in a corner to escape his pursuers, and handed him over to the police. Both these thefts occurred within twenty yards of a policeman's beat. At about four o'clock yesterday morning three burglars, after satisfying themselves with their plunder in Bandora, crossed the Mahim-Bandora Causeway, but, having to pass the Bombay Police on the main road to Dadar, their tact failed them, and aronsing the suspicions of the police were arrested with a considerable amount of jewellery in their possession. It is generally believed that there is a band of these characters who roam about in quest of booty, carrying on their depredations not only under cover of darkness, but in broad daylight. Not long ago a koli fisherman crept into the house of a villager towards dusk and ensconced himself under a bed, where he waited till the inmates had retired for the night. He then crept out and appropriated jewel-lery to the amount of Rs. 150, making his exit by lifting the latch of the door, to the astonishment of thet tenants next morning, who had carefully barred it previous to retiring to rest. The thief, however, was eventually apprehended, and rigorously dealt with by the police. Now that some arrests have been made, the exercise of a little more vigilance on the part of the police, may tend to put them on the track of the burglars, and prevent a repetition of similar occurrences.

THE many admirers of "Comin' thro the Rye" will regret to hear that Miss Helen Mathers has lost in a cab her manuscript of the first volume of a new novel. But, asks the *St. James's Gazette*, why not publish the second and third, and allow her ingenious readers to guess what the first was about ? There are worst ways of reading a novel than to begin at the end and work backwards. So few novelists have the courage to make a sad ending that we take the agonies of the middle passage with an incredulous equanimity. But it would be a pretty exercise of wit, given the solution at the end, to guess the difficulties at the beginning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

HEERABAI AND MANEKBAI *vs.* INSPECTOR FRAMJEE BHIKAJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application for the revision by the High Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction under sec. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of a decision, by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 3rd ultimo, acquitted the defendants of a charge of assault and criminal trespass preferred against them by the complainants, who are, daughter and mother, and discharged them. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the complainants and appellants.

One of the grounds of the application, already published by us, was that the magistrate was wrong in refusing to allow the appellants to call evidence to contradict assertions made by one of the accused, though they had applied to have Mr. Cowasjee Dubash called as their witness. Mr. Inverarity urged that, had Cowasjee Dubash been examined, he would have given quite a different account. For the appellants it was said there was an irruption into the house, and the accused took away the children by force. For the accused, on the other hand, it was alleged that they went to the house by arrangement, that no force was used, and that they took the children away peaceably. The learned counsel said that, had his clients' witnesses been examined, the story about the negotiations would have disappeared entirely. There were no negotiations. The application to call Cowasjee Dubash was made after the accused had made their statements ; and that was the proper time to do so. A witness in rebuttal could not be called until the case for the defence was closed. The magistrate said the application was made after the complainant's case was closed, that he was satisfied that some discussion had taken place ; and that he did not consider it necessary to call Cowasjee Dubash. The learned counsel said that the previous interview had nothing to do with the taking away of the children ; that was a matter regarding a separation. The magistrate said the accused's story was the more probable, and that he believed it. The learned counsel argued that the magistrate ought not to have accepted the story as correct until the appellants had an opportunity to contradict a material part of it by rebutting evidence ; because they said it was entirely untrue. It was springing a case upon the appellants, who did not know what was going to be said by the accused. The appellants admitted the interview, but they did not admit what was stated to have taken place. That interview was sprung up on the appellants without any intimation being given them in the cross-examination.

Its being a summons case was no reason why the appellants' case should be determined without their being allowed to call a material witness to contradict the story they had sprang upon them. The learned counsel asked for an order to the magistrate to reconsider the evidence after the evidence of their witness, which was refused, had been taken.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said : We are asked in this case to review an order of acquittal. Though we have the power to do this under section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, yet ordinarily this Court does not interfere with an order of acquittal in the exercise if its revisional jurisdiction, because an appeal can always be made by the local Government against such an order under section 417 of the Code; and it would be open to the complainants in the present case to move the Government, if so advised, to appeal against the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order. We think that, in the circumstances of the present case, which is a summons case, (for which a particular procedure is provided, which was followed by the magistrate,) we ought not to interfere on the complainants' application. Even if we assume that the magistrate ought to have examined Mr. Cowasjee Dubash whom the prosecution wished to call in order to rebut a part of the story told by accused No. 3, regarding an alleged arrangement entered into between the complainant and the accused No. 2 regarding the custody of the children, still, the fact remains that, after examining all the direct evidence adduced by the parties as to the alleged assault and criminal trespass, the magistrate disbelieved the witnesses for the prosecution. We ought not, we think, in these circumstances, to direct the magistrate to take further evidence to rebut the accused's story about the alleged arrangement, and then to reassess the value of the whole evidence in the case in the light of that evidence. We reject the application.

THE BENGAL BANK DEFAMATION CASE.

HAJEE JOOSUB PEERBHOY *vs.* EDWARD MURRAY SLATER.

THIS was a review of a decision of Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, who on the 2nd June last sentenced the appellant, Mr. Slater, to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for the offence of having defamed the complainant. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the appellant.

The grounds of the application were that the Magistrate ought to have held that the terms of the original agreement as to the payment of Rs. 2,000 to the petitioner as agent of the Bank of Bengal for allowing the s.s. Tanjore to proceed to Jedda and back, with pilgrims and freight, were modified by a subsequent verbal agreement between the parties, the petitioner and Haji Joosub Peerbhoy and Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina, who agreed to pay to the petitioner Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 3,000, that the Magistrate ought to have held that there were reasonable grounds for imputing misappropriation of Rs. 5,000 to Haji Joosub Peerbhoy, and that he was keeping out of the way at the time the letter of the 12th April, the subject-matter of the charge, was written, that the magistrate was in error in holding the petitioner guilty of the charge of defamation, and in fining him as mentioned above, that the finding was contrary to the weight of the evidence, and that it was incorrect and illegal.

Mr. Branson said that this was an application under the revisional sections of the Criminal Code, but as the trying magistrate had disposed of the case on his appreciation of the evidence adduced at the trial, he submitted that their lordships could not interfere to exercise the Court's power. Referring to the judgment, which counsel read he said it was entirely based upon the appreciation of evidence. The question was this, was there any misappropriation of the money named to be paid, and whether Mr. Slater was justified in accusing the complainant of a criminal offence, because he had not paid the money. He was aware of the complainant's presence in Bombay, of his presence in his office

SPORTING NOTES.

I HAVE been surprised to find (says a writer in the *Sporting and Dramatic News*) that the connection between Kempton and horses is of very ancient date. It seems that a certain good sportsman named Jeremy Norcrosse, on 1 Nov., 1686, made a very curious testamentary disposition. "I do give," he wrote, "unto the vicar and churchwardens successively that white mare and mare colt with the white star on the forehead, which I bought of Walter Evans, for the use of the poor of the said parish of Sunbury for ever entreating and appointing the said churchwardens to see to them as their owner, and what issue it shall please God to give them, to sell the male issue at the fittest time of age, and pay the money to the poor of the said parish, and keep the female for breed; and I appoint the good man Piper the elder and George Blundell, and whom they shall name in their room when they die to see this to be duly executed according as I have appointed; and if the churchwardens shall be negligent to do as I do appoint, they for to admonish them to amend, and if they do not amend after reasonable warning, then I do give the said Piper and Blundell leave to sell them, and I do give the money to what poor they think fit." Such was the charitable clause in Master Norcrosse's will.

The manor of Kempton seems to have been originally called Col Kenygton, and afterwards Cold Kennington, which appears to have been corrupted into Kempton. The history of the manor can be traced back a long way; but in due course Robert Earl of Cornwall and Mortain was succeeded in the title and estate by his son William, who was ill-advised enough to rebel against Henry I., so that monarch promptly confiscated the property, and Kempton, thus easily acquired, was promoted to the dignity of a royal residence, and remained so till the time of Edward III. About the year 1816, Sunbury Place was the residence of the Hon. Percy Windham; but it changed hands with great frequency.

Not far from where the Kempton stands now are a certain Mr. Hill, Lord of the manor of Kempton, proprietor of the Hounslow Powder Mills and a Turkey merchant, proposed to build himself a great house "in imitation of the Gothic style." Mr. Hill began life in decidedly humble circumstances; but his tastes increased with his means, and he set his heart upon having a "Gothic greenhouse" as an annex to his Mansion; but for some reason or other before the house was finished the "Gothic Greenhouse" and some painted glass out of the mansion were sold; why, I cannot tell, for Mr. Hill died worth £800,000. Subsequently I think the property passed into the hands of the Barnett family, and they, so far as I know, owned it to when the Kempton race course was laid out.

It seems strange that one need only go back about ... lifetimes to reach a period when only a few ... took place upon Newmarket-heath. Up to ... were only two meetings there, in April and ... in that year the Second Spring fixture ... 1762 a Second October; in 1765 the ... in 1770 the Houghton Meeting, and in ... n Meeting.

... ear olds being now trained by Robert ... Colonel North cost the Colonel upwards ... eas as yearlings. So far they have won ... tween them. One or two may be seen ... the week is over, but none of them will ... beyond second-class form, whilst the majo... mere platers that are never likely to get back ... money they cost in their yearling days—a fact which is not in the least likely to influence buyers of young blood stock, which, so far this season, are realising higher prices than ever.

That famous turf writer, "The Druid," in commenting on the sale of Lord Londesborough's stud 30 years ago, said:—"Never again shall we see on the same afternoon three horses little more than a year old sold for upwards of 1,000 guineas each." What a bad prophet he was, remarks Mr. John Corlett. Whether or not with horses we have revived the age of "tulip" madness I cannot say. Many of the soundest judges, men who advance with the times and have, generally speaking, liberal notions, still declare that the yearling never was foaled that was worth 1,000 guineas. I am of the same way of thinking, and yet I once refused 1,800 guineas for one. Why it is that such an enormous increase has taken place in the value of blood stock I cannot in any way account.

Mr. Phillips, of Leybourne, has been tempted with an offer of 10,000 guineas for Galliard for the foreign market, and he has refused it. It is, in fact, this foreign demand that has raised our prices so considerably.

Meadow Sweet started at a nice price for the Twickenham Two Year Old Plate. Early in the year this filly was twice tried to be very smart, but she came to hand too soon, and has been relegated to plating. The filly is a half-sister to Tyrant, being a daughter of Charibert and Queen of the Meadows, and though she is rather small yet she cannot fail to reach a fair value as a stud matron. She was bred by Mr. A. Macintyre, of Grainger-street, Newcastle, and the fact that she is a direct descendant of old Alice Hawthorn should alone have saved her from changing hands at so low a figure as 200 guineas.

Racing at Leicester was brought to a close on Wednesday (July 9th) in very disagreeable weather. Notwithstanding the rain, the Prince of Wales's Stakes proved a great attraction, and the attendance of spectators was very large. The field for the Prince of Wales's Stakes was smaller than last year, when it was run at the Spring Meeting and won by the Duke of Portland's colt Donovan; but what was lacking in numbers was made up in interest. The winners of the Two Thousand Guineas and Oaks were in the field and though opposed by Le Nord, Oddfellow, and Alloway, among others, they fought out the issue, which was in favour of Mr. A. W. Merry's Surefoot, who beat the Duke of Portland's Memoir by two lengths. Mr. Houldsworth's Alloway finished third in front of Le Nord. Value of the stakes, £7,750 to the winner, £500 to the second and £250 to the third. The other races call for no comment. Mr. G. Cleveland's Grace Conroy won the Knighton Plate of £650, and Mr. J. Gardiner Muir's Janus the Tapton Plate.

The RoyalRegatta commenced on Tuesday, 8th July, at Henly, in fine weather with the Ladies' Challenge Plate, in which Balliol College, Oxford, beat University College, Oxford; Christ College, Oxford, beat Eton College; Trinity Hall first crew rowed over; and Radley College beat Bedford School. For the Grand Challenge Cup Trinity Hall first crew beat the Kingston Rowing Club; and the London Rowing Club beat the New College Boat Club. For the Thames Challenge Cup the Thames Rowing Club beat Emmanuel College Boat Club, the Moulsey Boat Club beat the London Boat Club; and Christchurch beat University College. For the Stewards' Challenge Cup Brasenose College beat the Leander Club; and for the Wyfold Challenge Cup the Kingston Rowing Club beat Pembroke College, Cambridge; the Royal Chester Rowing Club beat the London Boat Club, and Moulsey Boat Club beat Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The chief interest centred in the race for first heat of the Diamond Sculls, in which Mr. G. E. B. Kennedy, Kingston, Rowing Club beat Mr. C. G. Psotta Schuylkill, Navy, A. C. America. The American dashed away, but after going a few strokes Mr. Kennedy's boat was upset. Mr. Psotta stopped, went back, and waited for his opponent. Mr. Kennedy got ashore, and put his boat to rights, and the pair started a second time. Mr. Psotta again led; but the Kingstonian soon headed him, and increasing his advantage as he went on won by four lengths.

On Wednesday (July 9) rain spoiled the enjoyment of the numerous sightseers. In the contest for the Grand Challenge Cup Brasenose College beat Trinity Hall first crew; and the London Rowing Club beat the Thames Rowing Club. For the Thames Challenge Cup, the Thames Rowing Club beat Balliol College Boat Club; and Moulsey Boat Club beat Christ Church Boat Club. For the Diamond Sculls, Mr. G. E. B. Kennedy Kingston Boat Club, beat Mr. Bruce Dick, London Boat Club; and Mr. Guy Nickalls, Magdalen College Boat Club beat Mr. J. C. Gardner, C.U.B.C. For the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Pembroke College, Cambridge, rowed over. For the Stewards' Challenge Cup, the Thames Rowing Club beat the London Rowing Club, and for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, the Thames Rowing Club beat the Royal Chester Rowing Club.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* is responsible for the very grave statement contained in the following paragraph:—The members of the National Liberal Club—the great temple of the "Temperance party"—were on Wednesday night so jubilant over the Barrow election that they drank every drop of whiskey on the premises. They consumed no less than thirty-seven gallons of ardent spirits. This will probably not be surprising to Sir W. Lawson and his lieutenants, but I suspect that it will astonish that rapidly diminishing section of the public who do not so far believe that the "Temperance party" is an organised hypocrisy.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin .....from Rs. 6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... " 15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ..... from " 6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... " 15

SILVER FRAMES.

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Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ..... from Rs. 3
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Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable..... " 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

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Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ..... 4 for Rs. 1 0
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Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.

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Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.

Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 Hand Jewellery. Post free.

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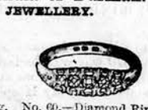

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The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

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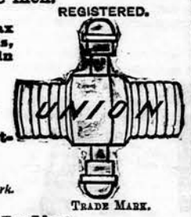

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It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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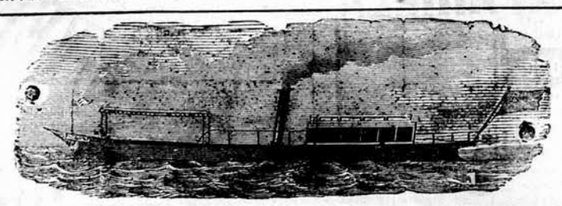
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and dragged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pro... claims at once that it is not pure.



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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

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Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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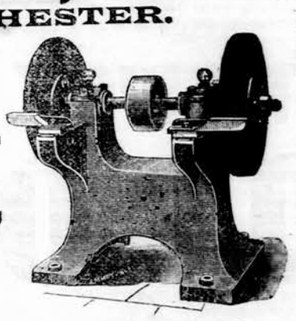

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for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS, &c.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS, OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Malesherbes-Latitte (Paris)

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FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

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ASTHMA & CATARRH CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

VERITABLES CIGARETTES ESPIC

Madras: Barrie & Cº; Bombay: Kemp & Cº; Calcutta: Dumaine

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Eucalyptine Crossy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S *THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona *& of soluble meat*

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES *of Copaiba & tar*

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Arnoud

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICA

Testimonials from Medi
been received to the numb
thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of [illegible] FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

[illegible] FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substiute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

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